The New-York Times.

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THE VIRGINIUS.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

VESSELS ORDERED TO CUBA—THE GOVERNMENT PREPARED FOR A CAMPAIGN SHOULD CONGRESS AUTHORIZE IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The prominence of the Cuban question at one time last year caused the development of the fact that the navy of the United States was entirely unable at that moment to engage successfully the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters, and it was in a measure reckoned a reproach to our country that if it desired to interfere in Cuban affairs it could not safely undertake such an enterprise without considerable time spent in preparation. During the past year a remarkable change has occurred under Secretary Robeson's administration, and to-day we are ready to meet any emergency that can be contemplated. As has been most distinctly stated already the naval preparations going on do not mean that there is an immediate intention or expectation of warlike movements, but there is simply a determination to be ready to maintain our national honor by whatever means may be required hereafter. The state of preparations is very far advanced, and the West India Squadron will be materially strengthened in a very short time. The Kansas, at Brooklyn, received orders to-day. She carries three guns, and is a good third-class vessel. The Monongahela is a vessel carrying eleven guns. She sailed from Newport last Sunday, and will join the North Atlantic Fleet. Another vessel at Newport—the Ossipe—carrying eight guns, is taking on board torpedoes, and will sail in a few days. The Worcester is taking on board munitions of war and provisions at Norfolk, and will sail Saturday next. Arrangements have been made to increase her speed to eleven knots an hour. The Powhattan, seventeen guns, can be ready in a very short time to any duty ordered. The Ticonderoga is on her way from the Brazilian fleet, and will join the West India squadron. Orders have been given to make the Brooklyn, now at Boston, ready for sea as soon as possible. She carries twenty guns. A large quantity of coal has been ordered to Key West. A half dozen good vessels, besides those enumerated above, can be ready in from two to three and four weeks.

THE MONITORS.

Besides these are several monitors, which can be employed in Cuban waters in the Winter season, and which will be ordered there as fast as they can be made ready. The Saugus is now at Key West in good condition, and six or eight can be sent to Havana before Jan. 1. Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to repair the quarters at Fort Jefferson off the coast of Florida, and to the structure in condition for any possible attack.

READY FOR A CAMPAIGN WHEN CONGRESS ORDERS IT.

If the occasion demands, when the proper diplomatic correspondence has been had and all the facts are known, and Congress so directs, the United States will be prepared to make a short, sharp, and decisive campaign in Cuba. It is hoped, however, that affairs can be so arranged that the relations of the United States and the Spanish Republic may not be disturbed.

AWAITING INFORMATION.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBSTACLES—SPANISH FRIENDLINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The State Department has received no dispatches relative to the capture of the Virginius since yesterday. The information of the department concerning the number of executions makes them four more than the press dispatches state, or fifty-three in all shot on the 7th. They were Capt. Fry, thirty-six of the crew, and sixteen others, instead of twelve, as the number is published. There is no information of the re-establishment of telegraphic communication between Havana and Santiago. The most speedy communication now possible between the two ports is by way of railroad from Havana to Batabario, and thence by steamer to Santiago, the whole distance being about 500 miles, and requiring two days, or four from Havana and return. There is nothing new with reference to the attitude of our Government. Correspondence is going on between Washington and Madrid on the subject, and every possible effort has been made to gain information necessary for action. The President and Mr. Fish have frequent interviews, and are perfectly in accord. Among the duties of the Executive of the nation certainly is not that of making war upon Spain, an act from which it is restrained by the Constitution till authority has been given by Congress. The time between now and the meeting of Congress is no more than sufficient for collection and consideration of the facts. While the excitement in Government circles is great, and the feeling for summary action strong, there is no such excitement as will result in hasty action. It is true, however, that the President and Secretary Fish are both anticipating that the affair of the Virginius may be followed by important and decisive results. The Cabinet meeting to-morrow will be very important.

OFFICIAL ACTION.

SUBSTANCE OF THE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN WASHINGTON, MADRID, AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The news from Cuba received yesterday was so startling in its character, not only from the atrocity of the act reported, but from the fact that the Cuban authorities were ordered by the Madrid Government to stay further executions, that it created, at first, in official circles, doubts as to its truth. But these have now been removed, and while the credit of good faith is given to the Madrid Government, emphatic condemnation of the Cuban authorities for their barbarous vengeance and disregard of the commands of the Home Government is everywhere expressed. The Secretary of State yesterday, on the receipt of the dispatch announcing the wholesale execution at Santiago de Cuba, telegraphed to Consul General Hall, at Havana, to instruct the Vice Consul at that port to inquire into the matter and to enter an earnest protest against the haste of the trial. In the face of the orders of the Spanish Government for delay until a full examination could be made into all the facts attending the capture of the Virginius, Mr. Hall replied that the Vice Consul had already protested in the strongest terms against the proceedings, but that his action was seriously obstructed by Spanish officials, all avenues of communication being closed against him. The telegraph line between Santiago and Havana being interrupted, he was prevented from telegraphing to Kingston, in order to make inquiry relative to the Virginius. When she was brought into port there was nothing left to him but the slow process of the mails, and this mode of communication was of no advantage under the circumstances. Immediately on the receipt of Consul General Hall's dispatch, the Secretary of State instructed Minister Sickles to enter with the Spanish Government a strong protest against the proceedings at Santiago, characterizing them as an outrage on civilization and humanity, and an insult to the American Government.

REPLY OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Gen. Sickles has replied that he had had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and acted in accordance with his instructions, and, further, the Spanish Government, duly impressed with a sense of responsibility, had promised to act in such manner as would show its disapprobation of the proceedings at Santiago and, at the same time, its friendship for this Government. The above refers to the latest correspondence on the subject.

DIPLOMATIC DAY.

The Spanish Minister had a long conference with the Secretary of State to-day, and Sir Edward Thornton was afterward closeted with the Secretary. The French Minister was subsequently admitted to an audience, but on a different subject. This was what is called "diplomatic day"—one day in the week being set apart for Foreign Ministers. The Secretary was occupied till a late hour with these and other callers of the various legations.

LOCALITY OF THE CAPTURE.

One of the points about which there is much solicitude is the position of the Virginius when she was captured. The first dispatch to Secretary Fish said she was captured six miles from the coast of Jamaica, while at about the same time a dispatch received at the British Legation said the capture took place in British waters.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBSTACLES.

The President being restrained by the Constitution and laws from making war on Spain by attacking her colonies, all that can now be done is in the way of correspondence with the Madrid Government, the official papers to be laid before Congress for such action as may become the dignity of the nation and vindication of its honor, and the full protection of its citizens.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The Government, however, is meanwhile making preparations to meet all issues which may arise, even if they should require force, and this fact is apparent in the present naval movements. The Kansas has been ordered immediately to Santiago de Cuba, and will be commanded by Commander A. V. Reed. In addition to this vessel and the Mahopac and Manhattan iron-clads, the Powhatan and Ossipee will also be ordered to active service in the North Atlantic squadron. The War Department will strengthen the forts in the Gulf. It is the general opinion here that Congress, acting on the recommendation of the President, will promptly take action on the questions to be presented concerning our affairs with Cuba.

PREPARATIONS FOR MASS MEETINGS.

There is still the greatest excitement among the Cuban citizens and their sympathizers in this City at the outrages committed by the authorities at Santiago de Cuba. The subject was yesterday discussed in down-town circles, and the opinion expressed that the Government would not let the matter pass over without resenting it. Everywhere it was admitted that a most unpardonable insult had been offered to the United States flag, and that Great Britain had been outraged as well. At the head-quarters of the Cuban Junta there was a large assemblage all day yesterday. A meeting was held, but its object was withheld. Gen. T. Jourdan, who attended the meeting, on being questioned by a reporter of THE TIMES, said that the Cubans had now no idea of attempting to settle the question. They say that it is purely a matter with which the Government of the United States has to deal. The prominent Cubans are satisfied that the Government will, after a full investigation of the circumstances, make the responsible parties answerable for the outrage. They, however, did not believe that the Republican Government of Spain was a party to it, or any way accountable for the acts committed in Santiago de Cuba, for the island is now in possession of, and is domineered over by, the Spanish Volunteers, who as a class are open royalists, who would like to do anything to overthrow men like Castelar and the Republican leaders. There was one important point which had been overlooked generally, and especially by the United States Government. Secretary Fish is reported to have said that he regarded it as at least possible that the Virginius was captured in British waters, in which case he would have to look to England to hold Spain responsible for the violation of her jurisdiction. Now it appears that there were nine British subjects at least, making part of the crew of the Virginius, who have been executed, and therefore, as the Government has always held that our flag covered our ships, and always for the time being made it territory of the United States, as was seen in the case of the Armistad particularly, therefore, England will unquestionably require of the United States action, and commensurate action, for the butchery of these nine men, as must be apparent from the doctrine laid down by Lord Granville recently in the case of the Deerhound, and as laid down by the whole English press. And such vessels engaged like the Virginius and Deerhound could not be treated by Spain as pirates. The question of nationality of this vessel is hardly an open one, as ever since she has been afloat engaged in smuggling arms and ammunition into Cuba she has been recognized in numerous exterior ports as a bona-fide American vessel. She has been recognized by two successive American Consuls at Aspinwall, and by the American Minister at Bogota, and lately by the strict English authorities of Jamaica, as well as by several British Consuls. For that matter, her contributions and supplies to insurgents in the aggregate have been immaterial, or, all told, not so much as that made by the Deerhound in a single trip to Spain. Even in the last venture the men taken aboard the Virginius were Cubans from different portions of the island, going to Cuba, not to act together as a military detachment. It was too small a party to constitute a military expedition. Only four persons with Gen. Ryan were not of Cuban birth. Thus far not over one hundred foreigners have taken part in it, and now there are not over half a dozen in the Cuban service. It is strictly a struggle of the Cubans for independence of Spain. Further, the Virginius has been twice escorted out of Aspinwall by American naval vessels when threatened with seizure by the Spanish ships of war, and these acts were approved by the proper departments at Washington, and it is to be presumed that the departments in Washington must have made a thorough investigation as to the neutrality of the vessel, or right to have the papers under which she has been sailing and clearing in so many ports as an American vessel. It is not to be supposed that the Secretary of State would let so delicate a matter go on uninvestigated. Moreover, Mr. Fish himself notified the Spanish Government, after it had seized the Mary Lowell, that, if they touched an American vessel again on the high seas, it would be regarded by the United States Government as an acknowledgement by Spain that there was a war in Cuba, which entitled the Cubans to belligerent rights, and, therefore, notified the Spanish Government in explicit terms that the American flag must cover the decks of all American ships on the high seas from being searched, much less seized, for having contraband of war on board.

At the different head-quarters in this City the leading Cubans have been approached by agents of representative classes of the people, tendering physical aid, but they have uniformly declined such aid, and have preferred to await the pleasure and time of the Government in the matter. The reports that expeditions are being got ready to go to Cuba are unfounded, so far as the Cuban Junta was concerned. Of course, to the extent of their ability, they will send arms and ammunition to their countrymen, and this the United States Government told them they had a right to do. Guests of the country, like many other refugees from tyranny, they have no disposition to break the laws of this country. The revolution has been maintained by the Cubans independently, and supplies sent by the United States to them. If the ex

Continued on Fifth Page.

WASHINGTON.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Postmaster General expects to submit his completed report to the President, Saturday next. The report very fully enters into the details of the postal savings bank scheme, and there is little doubt that the President will recommend it. It is believed that all the Cabinet are unanimous in favor of the system. The following are some of the details: It is proposed at first to introduce the system only in what are called the Presidential offices—that is, Post Offices the salaries of which are $1,000 and over. The entire system will be connected with the postal money order offices. One clerk will be detailed to receive and account for deposits. As each deposit is made a certification of deposit will be entered in a pass-book. The General Office at Washington will be notified of this deposit, and of the name of the depositor, after which a certificate of deposit will be forwarded from Washington to the depositor as a further guarantee. Deposits may be withdrawn both from the office where they were deposited and from any other within the general district, but no deposit can be withdrawn until a permit has been obtained from the General Office at Washington. This authorization of withdrawal has been found necessary by Great Britain and Canada to prevent fraud. One feature of the scheme is the establishment of several grand divisions, to which the local offices shall report directly. All moneys received on deposit must be deposited within a stated time at the nearest national depository. The Postmaster General is informed that the plan is very generally approved in the West, and he has recently received a communication from a prominent Eastern banker, advocating the plan as a very efficient means to strengthen the credit of the Government, and preventing a national panic in time of crisis. The flow of currency into the Treasury at such times, from savings, would enable the Government to purchase its own bonds, and thus relieve a stringency by keeping currency in circulation.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

Two or three weeks ago, there was considerable discussion in the public press in regard to the probable amounts of the estimates of the departments for the coming fiscal year. It may be remembered that it was stated in these dispatches that the estimates, including those regularly presented by the departments for the next fiscal year, and those to be separately made for deficiencies during the present year, would largely exceed the amounts which were asked from the last session of Congress. It was indicated at that time that the increased amount would probably be caused by several large deficiencies that Congress would be asked to supply. It is a fact, however, that the regular annual estimates, when the publication is authorized at the beginning of the session, will be found to be largely in excess of the regular estimates presented to Congress one year ago. They will be largely in excess, indeed, of the estimates for several years, though the exact figures cannot be at present obtained, and probably will not be accurately known to the country until the meeting of Congress. It ought to be remembered in connection with this statement, however, that the estimates were for the most part prepared before the beginning of the present financial disturbances, and that a year of general and usual prosperity was expected at the time when the amounts to be called for were determined upon. In view of the change in the financial prospects of the country, there is no doubt that Congress will have the hearty co-operation of the officers who are chargeable with presenting the increased estimates, in attempts to reduce the expenditures of the Government.

BENJAMIN PARDEE'S CASE.

The case of Rev. J. Hale Barney, whose real name is Benjamin Pardee, accused of the forgery of Gen. Babcock's name for the purpose of blackmailing Government officers under pretence of seeking political contributions, was called in the Criminal Court to-day. It will be remembered that the first exposure of this curious forgery was made in the columns of THE TIMES, nearly a year ago. It was shown to the court to-day that Pardee is now in an insane asylum at Hartford, Conn., and affidavits proving his insanity were exhibited. Upon the showing of these facts the case was continued, to be called up at some future time if Pardee should ever be in a condition of mind to stand trial.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FORT JEFFERSON, FLA.

The Secretary of War has given orders for the immediate repair of the quarters at Fort Jefferson, off the coast of Florida, which were damaged materially by the recent storm. The repairs will be promptly made and the fort strongly garrisoned.

NO SPIRITS TO BE ALLOWED IN ALASKA.

The Attorney General has decided that, as to the introduction and use of spirituous liquor, Alaska is to be regarded as an Indian country, and that no spirituous liquor or wine can be introduced into it without an order of the War Department for that purpose.

RIGHTS OF SETTLERS.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day declined to grant a rehearing of the case of Garvey & Walker vs. the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, which, as a test case, involved the question of rights of numerous homestead settlers in Iowa. The decision of the department rendered last Spring is therefore conclusive.

SUICIDE OF A WASHINGTON BANKER.

Whitman C. Bestor, a partner in the banking-house of Riggs & Co., in Washington, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. His wife was in an adjoining room at the time, and, hearing the report of the pistol, rushed into the chamber, where she was agonized by seeing her husband lying on the floor bleeding. From the appearance of the scene, it would seem that he had placed himself before the looking-glass to aim the pistol on the left side of his head, it being held in his right hand. The deceased leaves a wife and four children. He was about fifty years of age, and had been connected with the banking-house of Riggs & Co. for upward of eighteen years. Besides being successful in his business connection, he possessed a private fortune, and was therefore easy in his pecuniary circumstances. He had been complaining for some days of depression from office fatigue and dyspeptic symptoms, which resulted in a fit of insanity, with the fatal ending above mentioned, the intelligence of which startled the whole community, Mr. Bestor having enjoyed general esteem and confidence.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Wm. C. Wise has been ordered to equipment duty at the Boston Navy-yard; Lieut. Commander George M. Bache, to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard; Lieut. Charles E. Clark to the Mahopac as executive officer, on the 20th inst.; Master Charles R. Brown and Second Assistant Engineer F. C. Burchard to the Mahopac. Lieuts. Zera L. Tanner and Charles H. Black, having reported their return home, have been placed on waiting orders. The following officers have been detached from other duties and ordered to the Mahopac on the 20th inst.: Lieut. Charles A. Stone, from the Frolic; Lieut. W. F. Buck and Acting Assistant Surgeon Holmes Wyckoff, from the New-Hampshire; Lieut. J. E. Jones, from the Ohio; Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan, from special duty at Boston; First Assistant Engineers J. H. Chasmer, from special duty at New-York, and A. J. Kenyon, from the Navy-yard at New-York, and Second Assistant George Cowie, Sr., from the Powhatan.

THE WAWASET DISASTER.

District Attorney Fisher, in his report as to the burning of the steamer Wawaset last Summer, says there is not sufficient evidence of misconduct or inattention to duty to convict any officer or employe of the crime of manslaughter, nor of fraud, connivance, or misconduct against any owner or inspector in consequence of which the life of any person was destroyed to warrant such a conviction, and he will not institute any criminal proceedings with special instructions. As it is clear from the evidence the Captain, mate, and engineer violated the law by not being licensed, he will, unless instructed otherwise, bring suits to recover the amount of the penalty—a forfeiture of $100 in each case.

SUSPENSION OF AN INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a telegram from Inspector Kimball announcing that he has suspended Superintendent Milroy of Washington Territory. This is the first suspension under the law enacted by the last Congress creating Indian Inspectors. The dispatch does not state the cause of the Inspector's action.

POSTAL EXTENSION.

Postal service was ordered to-day on the Corranesqui Valley Railroad, between Lawrenceville and Elkhurst, Penn., (thirteen miles,) and on the Montrose Railroad, from Tunkhannock to Montrose, Penn., (twenty-five miles,) service in both cases to commence Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON CITY SAVINGS BANK.

Judge Humphreys to-day issued an order for the Receiver of the Washington City Savings Bank to report to the court the amount of cash in his possession, and other statistics, with a view to a pro rata distribution among the depositors.

AN INDIAN SUBTERFUGE.

Delegates of the Northern and Southern Arrapahoes and Cheyennes had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day, at which the Northern Indians urged their desire to be given a separate reservation in Nebraska. They agreed, by their treaty with Gen. Sherman in 1868, to cede the country north of the Platte, and go with the southern division of their tribe upon a reservation in the Indian Territory, but now assert they did not so understand the matter. They say that all they agreed to was to continue to live in their country fifty years longer, and after being fed and clothed by the Government during that period they would then think about the proposition to move elsewhere. Commissioner Smith told them to-day that this pretense would not do, and that they must go with their southern brethren, according to the terms of the treaty. Thereupon the chiefs took an appeal to their great father, whom they will see to-morrow.

THE SURRATT CASE.

It is learned, on inquiry at the War Department, that the individual recommendations of the members of a court-martial are never included in the official record of its proceedings; and this fact, the friends of Judge Holt say, fully answers the question raised by Ex-President Johnson why the recommendation for mercy in Mrs. Surratt's case does not appear in the official record since published by the Judge Advocate General, such recommendation having been the act of members of the court individually.

PERSONAL.

There was a very large number of visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day. Among those who had interviews with the President were Senator Morton and Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin.

FINANCIAL MATTERS IN PITTSBURG.

EFFECT OF THE SAVINGS BANKS SUSPENSION NOT SO DISASTROUS—IRON, COAL, AND GLASS TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 13.—The suspensions which have occurred during the last two days have, contrary to general expectation, had a less injurious influence on financial institutions in this city than was anticipated. To-day everything appears to be quiet, and no further failures have been announced, although there was a slight run on some of the minor banks. The increased confidence indicated in the course of the New-York money market is without doubt inspiring confidence here and preventing a general onslaught on the banks. The stringency continues, however, and no increased facilities are offered by the banks in the way of discounts. It is the opinion that the banks have gone as far as they can already in this direction, and that their aim is now rather to collect the notes they now hold than to increase their risks. People to-day throughout this district seem to be taking a more hopeful view of the situation, and there is every indication that the worst is over, although it is thought that many of the smaller banks here will yet have to succumb for the time, owing to their inability to turn their securities into cash. This will not affect the large, conservative banks. To-day, too, more orders have come in than for the past month, but whether sufficient funds can be obtained by the manufacturers to enable them to pay their hands to fill these, is a question somewhat difficult of solution. It appears from inquiries made that the banks have already gone the length of their tether, and that any funds required by the employers of labor will have to be obtained from outside sources, and it is becoming a grave question with many how they are to raise money to pay their monthly or weekly bills.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Duquesne Savings Bank have issued a statement which shows the liabilities to be $154,000, and the assets $237,000. The managers propose to pay their indebtedness in five installments of twenty per cent. each, viz., in four, seven, ten, thirteen, and sixteen months from the 12th November, 1873, with interest on the whole amount until it is fully paid. This will undoubtedly be accepted by the creditors.

COAL.

A meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Miners' Progressive and Protective Union was held here to-day in order to take into consideration the proposition of the coal operators to reduce the wages of the miners along the line of the railroads to eighty cents per 100 bushels. Thirty delegates were present. The Secretary having explained the object of the meeting, considerable discussion ensued as to what course should be adopted. The general opinion appeared to be that the present moment was not the time when a strike could be sustained by the men generally, but that it was better to wait for better times when there was more likelihood of the operators being compelled to give in to the miners. It was the expressed opinion of the most intelligent of the delegates present that inasmuch as there was a hard Winter before them, it was better to continue work, on any terms, than run the risk of being turned out—especially in view of the fact that they had already been on strike for four months, and had only just gone in again, and upon the terms proposed by the masters. On a vote being taken it was finally agreed to accept the proposed terms by a majority of one. This is equivalent to an agreement on the part of the railroad miners to mine coal at the rate of $3 60 per hundred bushels. A meeting of the river miners is expected to take place within the next few days, but there is little reason to doubt that they will accept the same terms.

GLASS.

The glass-blowers are still stubborn, and refuse to accept the proposed reduction. Many of them are working in the coal-mines, while others are working on the railroads, and at other occupations, preferring to take the chances for a living to accepting the terms offered. Many of them are suffering considerable privation, and it is thought they must soon give in. It is certain the masters will not. Business in all branches is excessively dull to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A cassimere mill in Cavendish, Vt., belonging to F. W. Whipple, of Providence, R. I., was burned early on Wednesday morning. The loss is estimated at $110,000; insurance on the building and machinery is $75,000, in nineteen companies, and on the stock about $20,000.

A fire in Lebanon, N. H., yesterday, destroyed the steam foundry and machine shop of the Granite Agricultural Works. The loss is $20,000, on which there is no insurance.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 13.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, in the case of Henry Horst against the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by being thrown from a box car while riding on that road, the jury rendered a verdict awarding the plaintiff $6,000. The case excited unusual interest, as the plaintiff was riding on a free pass, and the question involved was whether railroad companies are liable for damage sustained by persons traveling on passes.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A HEAVY DEFALCATION.

THE STOCK MARKET BUOYANT—LARGE ARRIVALS OF GOLD FROM ENGLAND.

The stock market in Wall street yesterday was buoyant, with the prices of all securities upon the list rapidly advancing. Buyers seemed to be numerous, and a feeling of confidence in the continuance of better prices was prevalent. The "shorts," so far as is known, have mostly settled, and the street generally is on the "bull" side of speculation. There were large sales to realize late in the day, which caused the market to fall off slightly, but the closing quotations were higher than on Wednesday. It is said that the advance was brought about by the heavy buying of parties in the Vanderbilt interest, who wish to put the stock market in a good condition before offering a new mortgage on Lake Shore, now proposed, of $10,000,000 to investors. The move was in concert with that of the English capitalists who bought 50,000 shares of Western Union some days ago, and who wish to see their property quoted at a fair price. Pacific Mail was the weakest stock upon the list, the decline being due to the threatened complications of the United States with Spain in the Virginius affair. It was feared that the business of the company in the event of war between Spain and the United States, would be broken up to a great degree. It is understood that the expenses of Pacific Mail for the past five months have been much greater than were anticipated, and that, in order to put the concern upon a paying basis, a resolution was passed at the meeting of the Directors yesterday to cut down the salaries of all parties in its employ largely. The news from London was favorable, the increase in bullion during the day amounting to £92,000.

Late in the afternoon rumors of an extensive defalcation in a Western railroad company gained circulation. The sum involved was stated at $600,000, and also that one-third of the deficiency had been made good by the defaulter. The report was not generally believed, many parties asserting that in some way the Lake Shore defalcations, recently published in THE TIMES, had been presented in a new guise for stock-jobbing purposes. The correctness of the rumor was, however, vouched for by several respectable parties. The facts, as given to a TIMES reporter, were, that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company was the swindled concern, and that David Crawford, its Treasurer, had used the money. The exact amount could not be ascertained, but it is believed to be not less than $600,000. None of the missing funds were returned yesterday, contrary to what was stated in the first report. It is understood that Mr. Crawford is a partner in the house of Clark, Dodge & Co., and also a brother-in-law of S. L. M. Barlow. The general opinion seems to be that the funds were lost in stock speculation, and that they are not now recoverable. In some quarters it is asserted that there was no defalcation whatever, but that errors in the banks led to charges being brought against Mr. Crawford of embezzlement, which are not warranted. Levi Parsons, the President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, said that the defalcation was not in the railroad proper, but in the Kansas and Texas Construction Company, a concern organized to build the railroad. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, the matter was extensively discussed, together with its probable bearing on the stock market to-day. The general opinion seemed to be that the defalcation would not affect the market, unless stock houses were involved on account of the losing speculations of Crawford.

The late Manager of the Mexican Provincial Mint at Sinaloa has made preparations to fit and open a gold and silver refining and separating office, as nearly in the vicinity of the banking and bullion houses of Wall street as possible. This will supply additional facilities for this largely-increasing business at this centre, and in some respects the establishment contemplated will combine the facilities which are offered to the London market by Rothschild and others.

Application has been made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustees, to have proceedings instituted for foreclosure against the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, a line leased and operated by another railroad corporation of that State. It is understood that a majority of the interest of the bondholders is represented by bonds already filed in the hands of the receiver, and the suit will soon be commenced.

THE SPRAGUES.

A DIFFICULTY IN PREPARING THE DEED OF TRUST.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—The trust mortgage deed which A. & W. Sprague propose to give to the Trustees selected by the creditors, has not yet been completed. Grave difficulties have arisen in fixing the conditions which shall give to the Trustees all the necessary power for the management of the property, and yet avoid personal liability. Eminent counsel, including Judge Thomas, of Worcester, and Mr. A. Smith, of New-York, are engaged upon the papers, with the prospect of soon accomplishing the result which all the parties to the proposed instrument earnestly desire. The creditors of Hoyt, Spragues & Co. in this vicinity will meet in this city on Saturday to consider how they will be represented at the general meeting of the creditors of that house in New-York next Wednesday.

THE THORNDIKE TRIAL.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE BODIES AND THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 13.—In the trial to-day of John T. Gordon, for the murder of his brother's wife at Thorndike, the persons who acted as keepers over the prisoner on the day of his arrest were examined. Their testimony was simply corroborative of testimony heretofore adduced. Stephen Rand, the father of the murdered woman, testified to seeing blood on the prisoner's wrist. The vest worn by the prisoner, stained with blood, was offered as testimony. One of the keepers testified that the prisoner made threats against his brother's wife in May last; that he (the prisoner) thought she had written anonymous letters about his character for which he meant to pay her, and that she had caused all the trouble between Almon and himself.

Raymond S. Rich, the Magistrate who arrested Gordon and took charge of the premises, testified to securing the ax clotted with blood and hair, and to the condition of the room and the victims, and to having discovered near the body a bottle which had contained kerosene oil. These details produced the first emotion manifested by the prisoner during the trial, and the remainder of the forenoon he concealed his face with his handkerchief. Drs. Williams and Johnson described the post-mortem appearance of the bodies. Four other witnesses gave cumulative evidence. This afternoon a different branch of the case will be entered upon.

At 4 P. M. to-day the absence of a witness caused an adjournment of the Thorndyke trial until to-morrow morning. Among the other material matters proved was the fact that the hair and night-dresses of the victims were found saturated with kerosene oil. Miss Julia P. Edwards, of whom the prisoner had been a suitor, identified three anonymous letters defaming his character which she received a few weeks before the murder, and which he attributed to his brother's wife. A "spiritual medium" from Bangor testified that about the 1st of last June the prisoner consulted her professionally about the authorship of the letters, stating that he was in trouble, that his parents had turned against him and settled their property on his brother, whose wife he suspected of writing them, and that if he ascertained for a certainty he would take her life. A sister of Miss Edwards swore to the declaration of the prisoner the evening before the murder that he had found an envelope directed to Julia in his brother's wife's room, and was satisfied that she had sent the letters that had been received. The court excluded the letters as evidence for the present. Elisha Gordon, Jr., cousin of the prisoner, testified that on the day previous to the tragedy the prisoner, in conversation, suddenly exclaimed: "One thing I know, and that is, Almon's life or mine is short in this world!" Public interest in the trial continues unabated. The hall has been constantly crowded during the trial. It is thought that the evidence for the State will be finished to-morrow forenoon, and that the testimony on both sides will be completed this week.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—1 A. M.—The pressure is diminishing in the North-west, with partly cloudy weather and south-westerly winds; but north-westerly winds, cold and clear weather prevail southward to Kansas and Missouri; north-westerly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light snow on the lakes; south-westerly winds, low temperature, and clear weather in the Southern States; north-westerly winds, clear, cold weather in the Eastern and Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to the Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and thence over Tennessee, low but rising temperature, southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, northerly winds, cold, clearing, and clear weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, north-westerly and northerly winds, low temperature, and generally clear weather.

Reports are missing from the South-west.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 34°; 6 A. M., 33°; 9 A. M., 35°; 12 M., 38°; 3 P. M., 36°; 6 P. M., 33°; 9 P. M., 29°; 12 P. M., 27°. Average, 33 1/8°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John A. Prall has been appointed Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky.

The internal revenue receipts, yesterday, were $259,475.

James Ross, a young Canadian, is under arrest in Boston for obtaining $75 on a forged check.

The sum of $75 conscience money was received at the Treasury Department, yesterday, from Philadelphia.

The Board of Fire Commissioners was unanimously confirmed by the Boston Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Pennsylvania sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool, yesterday, with seventy-nine passengers and 1,344 bales of cotton, 30,000 bushels of wheat, and other goods.

The Italian bark Probo, from Girgenti for Philadelphia, is ashore at Rehoboth, Del. She had struck on Chincoteague Shoals, but got off, and was beached to save her from sinking.

The sale of pools in San Francisco, on Wednesday, on the four-mile race, amounted to over $20,000, in the following ratio: Thad. Stevens, $200; Joe Daniels, $110; True Blue, $130; the field, $30.

Dudley and Wales, indicted for conspiracy against the Government by robbing the mails of drafts and forging the signatures thereto, were found guilty yesterday in Pittsburg, Penn.

The following were the balances in the Treasury yesterday: Currency, $3,344,811; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $12,675,000; coin, $79,237,026; including in coin certificates, $28,795,580; outstanding legal tenders, $362,292,611.

NEW-JERSEY CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—At the meeting of the New-Jersey Constitutional Commission to-day, the proposition to establish courts with original jurisdiction over all cases of condemnation of lands and assessments for improvements was adopted.

The subject of schools formed a principal part of the discussion. The name was changed to free public schools, and it was agreed by a vote of 8 to 3 that the object should be to give to all the children a rudimentary education only, and not to provide schools to prepare pupils for college, or support schools controlled by any creed or religious society or denomination.

The compulsory education proposition was lost.

The amendment to provide for the appointment of a Vice Chancellor was agreed to, the appointment to be made by the Chancellor, and the term of office seven years.

Several new matters were introduced and laid over. The commission then adjourned till Tuesday next.

POINT BREEZE RACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 13.—The first running race meeting at Point Breeze Park commenced to-day, and was well attended. The first race was a hurdle race; two mile dash; purse, $500; over eight hurdles. George West, Tammany, and Prince Albert entered. The race was won by George West. Time—4:31. The second race was a dash of one mile for a purse of $500; $400 to the first horse and $100 to the second. Lizzie Lucas, Ortolan, and Hattie O'Neil entered. The race was won by Lizzie Lucas. Time—1:46½. The third race was mile heats. Artist, Minnie Mc, and Hattie O'Neil entered. Minnie Mc won in two straight heats, the time of both being 1:54.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY COTTON SUIT.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, a motion was made to renew the cotton suits originating in the loss by fire at Pier No. 1, New-York City, in 1865, of cotton, valued at $250,000, against the old Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The plaintiffs obtained judgment in New-York for the amount stated. They are now trying to commence a suit in this State against the united companies. The question is whether the united companies are responsible for the torts of the Camden and Amboy Company.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 13.—There were two deaths from yellow fever to-day. Both the patients died from relapse. Up to 9 o'clock to-night the Howard Association had no case reported for to-day. The air continues cool and bracing, and most of the timid inhabitants have left their hiding-places and walk the streets boldly. The country people are flocking to the city in crowds, and the exposition takes the place of yellow Jack in general conversation.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Nov. 13.—The yellow fever has broken out again at Bainbridge. Six new cases were reported to-day; also, the death of Mr. Lewis, the Mayor of the city.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13.—In the billiard tournament to-day the first game was between Joseph Dion and George Slosson, and was won by Dion in the eighty-second inning, the score standing as follows: Dion, 400; Slosson, 296. The largest runs made by Dion were 31, 26, and 38; by Slosson, 30 and 27. The winner's average is 4 72-82. The second game was between Maurice Daly and John Bessunger, and was won by Daly in 76 innings, by a score of 400 to 329. The largest runs were: By Daly, 60, 26; Bessunger, 24, 33, 44. The winner's average is 5 27-65. Both games were very slow and devoid of interest.

MARINE DISASTERS IN VINEYARD SOUND.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 12.—The Annie Magee, before reported sunk in Vineyard Sound, lies in about eight fathoms of water. Her mainmast and some other material have been saved, and a diver has been employed to save the anchors and chains, as soon as the weather will permit. The Mansfield's foremast was broken in addition to the damage before reported.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The insurgent forts at Cartagena have opened a heavy fire, both upon the land and naval forces of the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PUBLIC MEETING IN LONDON—RELIGION AND EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—At a public meeting here to-night, of which Mr. Edward Miall was Chairman, Mr. Carvell Williams, who recently returned from America, gave an account of his visit. He praised the voluntary religious system, and especially commended the public schools of the United States.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE CABINET RUMORED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is rumored that Mr. William George Harcourt, now member of Parliament for Oxford City, is to be appointed Solicitor General.

SPECIE SHIPMENT TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The steam-ship Celtic, which left Liverpool for New-York to-day, carried out $15,000 in bullion.

GERMANY.

QUOTATION OF UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES IN FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 13.—United States five-twenties of 1862 are quoted at 97¼.

FRANCE.

IMPRISONMENT FOR CONTEMPT OF THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The trial of Col. Stoffel, at Versailles, for using language, while giving his testimony in the Bazaine Court-martial, disrespectful to the public prosecutors, was concluded to-day. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and payment of costs.

THE INMAN STEAMERS.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL AT LIVERPOOL—THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Inman steamer City of Montreal, which sailed from New-York Nov. 1, has not yet arrived. It is supposed that she has come up with the missing steamer City of Richmond and taken her in tow.

CUBA.

THE EMBARGOED ESTATES DECREE ANNULLED.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—The decree of the 3d of September authorizing the sale of embargoed property has been annulled.

NORTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

INJUNCTION ON THE STATE TREASURER—SUITS FOR INTEREST ON RAILROAD BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 13.—Alfred Seif, of New-York City, in behalf of himself and all other holders of special tax bonds issued in aid of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, the Western and Fayetteville Railroad, the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad, and the Western North Carolina Railroad, has brought suit for the recovery of interest due upon said bonds. Copies of the complaint, and an alternative injunction to show cause were served on the State Treasurer. To-day the amount of interest claimed is $340,000. The acts authorizing the issue of the bonds in aid of the roads hereto ore mentioned also levied a special tax to pay interest on each class of bonds. This tax was collected in 1869, and was paid out until the Legislature passed a resolution forbidding any further payment of interest. The money that remained in the Treasury was appropriated and expended in defraying the ordinary expenses of the State Government. The plaintiff charges that the act repealing the acts authorizing the issue of said special tax bonds is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; that the authorization of the levy of a special tax to pay interest on the bonds was an irrevocable contract on the part of the State without the consent of the holders of the bonds as long as the principal remains unpaid. The Treasurer, in defense, will plead that the bonds are unconstitutional. The order to show cause is set for a hearing in this city before Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, who issued the injunction, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. Unless the injunction is modified, the State Government will be compelled to suspend payment. If taxes for 1873 will all be in by Dec. 1, and if $240,000 of such taxes are tied up by the injunction, a special tax will have to be levied and collected to make up the deficiency.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 13.—In 1871 the Treasurer of the State, under authority of the Legislature, appropriated to the general purposes of the Government the sum of $341,978 67 that had been collected to pay the interest on the bonds known as special tax bonds. To-day four bills in equity were filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, praying that the public Treasurer be enjoined from paying any money out of the Treasury until he has first replaced the above sum to the credit of the fund for which the same was collected for the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest on the bonds held by the plaintiff and all other holders who may become parties to raise suits. A preliminary injunction was granted by Judge Bond, and the 28th inst. set for the hearing of the motion for a special injunction. While there is a growing disposition on the part of the people and the press to recognize the old debt of the State, the people are fixed in their determination to resist by all lawful means the payment of these special tax bonds. When these are disposed of steps will undoubtedly be taken to compromise the old debt upon a basis acceptable to the State and the bondholders.

CANADA.

SNOW AND SLEIGHING—THE FISHERIES—THE BAVARIAN DISASTER—ELECTIONS ORDERED.

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.—A snow-storm prevailed here all day yesterday and last night. The drifts are two or three feet deep, and the sleighing is excellent.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 13.—Mr. Rothery, the British Fishery Commissioner, who has for some time been the guest of Lord Dufferin, and who is engaged in preparing the Canadian case in connection with the Marine and Fisheries Department, has left for New-York and Washington. He had several interviews with the late and the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The Fishery Commission will shortly meet at Halifax.

Writs for elections in New-Westminster, in Ontario, and in Quebec have been issued. They will reach the returning officers in time for the making of nominations on Friday or Saturday of next week.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 13.—The Conservatives held a meeting last night and nominated Sir John A. Macdonald to represent the Western District of Toronto in the House of Commons, the seat having become vacant in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Crawford to the Lieutenant-Governorship.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—The decision of the Board of the Canadian Navigation Company relative to the burning of the steamer Bavarian will not be made public at present. A Government inquiry concerning the disaster will soon take place.

SANITARY REFORM.

AMERICAN HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

SANITARY LAWS—VITAL STATISTICS OF RICHMOND COUNTY—CONFERENCES AND CONCLUSIONS ON CHOLERA—REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

The Convention of the American Health Association closed its regular proceedings yesterday. The morning and afternoon sessions were held at the Union League Club, and the evening session at Association Hall. An important paper on sanitary organization in villages and rural districts was presented by Dr. E. M. Hunt, of New-Jersey, and Dr. James J. O'Dea, Secretary of the Board of Health of Richmond County, (Staten Island,) read an interesting paper upon the organization and work of the Board of Health and vital statistics of the county. Prof. Chandler addressed the convention at some length upon the sanitary chemistry of waters, and at the afternoon session Hon. Dorman B. Eaton delivered an address upon the scope of sanitary laws. An interesting paper on yellow fever at Memphis was presented by Dr. J. H. Erskine, President of the Memphis Board of Health, who worked day and night during the epidemic. The unanimity hitherto existing among the members was somewhat disturbed during the afternoon by Hon. C. C. Cox, M. D., President of the Board of Health, Washington, D. C., calling into question the action of the Executive Committee in refusing to present for membership the names of two gentlemen duly proposed. This created much excitement, and at one time was near leading to unpleasant results. The expulsion of Dr. Cox was called for, but the majority, although strongly opposed to the course pursued by Dr. Cox, did not favor such an extreme measure, and the motion was not pressed. Before the adjournment of the afternoon session Dr. Cox made an ample apology for his breach of the rules, which was accepted. The addresses made at Association Hall during the evening session by Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., President of the Cornell University; by F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., President of Columbia College, and by John Ordronaux, M. D., LL. D., New-York, will be found worthy of perusal. The next annual meeting of the association will be held at Philadelphia the second Tuesday in November, 1874. Below will be found a full report of the proceedings:

THE PROCEEDINGS.

SANITARY ORGANIZATION IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

The association was called to order by the President. After some routine business had been transacted Dr. Earn Hunt, of New-Jersey, was introduced, and read a paper on "Sanitary Organization in Villages and Rural Districts." He said:

In considering the subject of sanitary organization in villages and rural districts, we desire to look at it from three different aspects.

First. The need of organized attention in this broad extent, if we would make the greatest progress in sanitary science.

Second. The conditions of villages and rural districts as requiring for their own sake, and for that of larger cities, attention to sanitary matters in its application as an art.

Third. The methods in which this need is best met.

Our first inquiry is subjective—or, in other words, it claims that the welfare of the science of hygiene, in itself considered, requires organized investigation in the broad field offered in rural districts.

This becomes quite apparent when we consider at what sanitary science aims. One of its first objects is definiteness of classification. Since the inductive method of study has come to be applied in medical science, it has become quite apparent that nosology is a prominent method of making advance therein It is not merely fact we want, or observation of facts, but classified facts resulting from observation on a large scale, over a large extent and under great variety of circumstances. Just as truly as in mineralogy, botany, or zoology, classification has to do with accuracy and extent of knowledge, just so sure is it in sanitary science, that classification such as this is essential to progress. It is putting in tabulated and convenient form what we think we know, in order that it may be tested by new observation and added to or modified by an increased number of observers. Sanitary science is to be congratulated in that, to a degree not surpassed by any other department of physics, it is attempting to accumulate great series of facts and to put its facts in form, so as to make of them, not only results, but material for subtler new studies. We thus not only test what is doubtful, but find in what line of direction we are to be looking to fill up interstices in our knowledge, or in adding new facts to those complete as far as they go but needing expansion. We thus get extent and exactness, quantity, and quality of facts, and an height and breadth and depth of generalization, the complete measure of science afforded, when thus facts become knowledge so definite as to crystallize into real science. Thus Galileo made Kepler, and Kepler Newton, and so we get at "principia," and then second, third, and fourth principles, &c., and go on to perfection.

THE WORK OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

This is the way that sanitary science is trying to work, and from being newer than some other sciences, it has some advantages, just as towns out West can be laid out more to order and adorned more easily than old Edinburgh can. Now, some think that this can be done by great city statistics, just like botanists who would do all their study in an herbarium, or zoologists who depend entirely upon a managerie. These great collections are, indeed, great aids, and afford some advantages not enjoyed elsewhere; but, after all, it is needful to study things in their variety of habitudes, because locality accounts for some things, and in the very sparseness of cases we are able to segregate what is essential and pathognomonic from what is merely accidental or collateral. So in disease. When aggregated, or in conditions intensely abnormal, as in so much of city life, you do not see it in its essential relations so clearly, and while needful to study its surroundings, and the effects of these thereupon, you can often, in other localities, more thoroughly seek out the inherent character which the individual disease has. A second great object of sanitary study is to find out the germs of disease. We are coming to be sure that diseases are not spontaneous generations, but are as distinct as genus and species, and are to be sought for not only as to their symptoms, (the bud, bloom, flower, fruit,) but as to their germ and germinal qualities. While we cannot as yet identify the germ that causes cholera, as distinct from scarlatina, yet there are all those probabilities that attach to other sciences that such distinctions exist and are determinable, although for manifold reasons difficult to determine.

So long as physicists are busy with the origin of life, we will be busy with the origin of death, i. e. of disease, and we think we have the better prospect of success; for "force and matter," dual pets of modern scientists, show in themselves far more ability in destruction than in construction, and it is easier to trace them in disintegrating than in creating. The study of germinal origin is very complicated, and all the more so where you get it in masses, and probably even this is to be studied much from rural localities.

THE GERMS OF DISEASE.

If ever we find the producing germs of cholera, of miasmatic fevers, of influenzas, &c., it is quite probable that we are to look to some disturbances of the laws of vegetable decay, and even in epidemics originating in cities we are often able to better to study their real laws of origin by contrasting them with the modifications which occur when the same disease is transferred to a locality free from so many intensifying causes. Masses in disease, as in other things, sometimes make investigation inextricable, and it was easier for Jenner to trace out vaccinia in a country farm-house than it would have been to study it among sources of complication which always occur where various types and forms of disease crowd very trickly upon each other. Another direction in which sanitary science is seeking enlargement is in determining the condition of the growth and development of disease. Origin is one thing, propagation is another. It may be greatly puzzled to know how the origination of a rose occurred, but this does not necessarily embarrass me in studying the mode of its propagation. Hence in sanitary science the study of modes of propagation is quite distinct from that of the origin of the dynamic power of an evil germ.

THE PROPAGATION OF DISEASE.

In this department we are studying how the germ, having come somehow into existence, reproduces itself, if at all, or, if it invades a district, how it got there and the somewhere from whence it came; whether in swarms, as on the wings of the wind, or whether one of its kind having come, it quickly propagated itself in multitudes, and the condition under which, in either case, it is most favorably spread or limited. The study of all this involves very close observation, and is to be corrected by manifold experiences. One naturalist says he repeated an experiment a thousand times before he felt justified in announcing the fact as established. Now, it is recognized that sanitarians in cities, in order to arrive at results, must work in this line, but physicians in villages and rural districts are not enough awake to the advantages they have in tracing diseases to their source, in studying their conditions, and in comparing them with the observation of those in cities. A great number of cases to observe is, in some respects, valuable; but confusion and difficulty of study sometimes arises from the too great aggregation of disease under the extra artificial condition of cities, of hospitals, &c., and very much is to be learned from a few typical cases occurring under circumstances less complicated. There is often not so much learned by observing a very great number of cases as by exhaustive searching into a few cases, all the facts of which are more within the grasp. I once spent a little time on a plantation in Mississippi, on which Audubon sat for weeks just watching a few birds in all their habits, and he found out more about them than if he had caged 500 of them and taken them to an infirmary.

SANITARY MEASURES IN VILLAGES.

I would not press the point to extremes, or in anywise undervalue certain advantages of city sanitary study, but would desire more to impress physicians in villages and less concentrated localities with the fact that they have very much more to do, and more facilities for doing, than most of them feel, and if only through the aid of these city workers, we become more intelligent observers, we will be able to help much in adding to the store of facts and in furnishing facts which, both in themselves and as materials for comparison, will enlarge the arena of sanitary science. This much we have said by way of suggestion, merely as to the subjective interests of hygiene in its country aspects, since space does not permit enlargement on this point. Next we notice the condition of villages and rural districts as requiring for their own sakes and for that of larger cities systematized attention to sanitary art. It has come to be generally acknowledged that some system of sanitary police is demanded for all large cities. As ulcers upon the body politic, so it is recognized that the physical conditions within them are far from being normal. Sanitary science can point with pride to the practical results it has secured in these. England, on the basis of facts demonstrated in its population towns, has lately inaugurated an extensive system of sanitary discipline, and what has been done in such cities as Boston, Providence, and New-York fully shows how practicable have been efforts in this direction in our own land. In points (by contrast) with sorrow as such places as Shreveport and Memphis as illustrating the opposite. But there is still prevalent a lurking feeling that while oversight of this kind may be desirable for cities, there is no call for any system of this kind in villages or rural districts, and that these may be left to operations of natural laws and to such provision as the common instincts of humanity may dictate. We desire in a brief way to show how necessary it is to have sanitary system which shall be all-embracing and so regulated by authority as to secure efficient working throughout the land. The first point that presents itself is that large cities and rural districts are inseparable, and frequency of association and proximity of locality necessitate exposure both to similar influences. While the cause may be more operative and virulent in the city, if it exists in the country to its degree it is there also an evil, and besides serves as a point from which contagion may be propagated. So it frequently happens that extension occurs from some rural nidus as well as amid thickly-populated cities.

MODES OF SPREADING DISEASE.

In these days of wonderful migration the facilities for spreading disease are greatly multiplied, and it is difficult to say what village or railroad cluster may become a new centre for propagation. It has not unfrequently happened that variola, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, or cholera have, in some comparatively sparse locality, shown such virulence as not only to cause destruction pro rata to cities, but have formed a centre for departure to all the more severe because of the terror of the inhabitants, and their recognition of the fact that no efficient methods are at hand to check the ravages. When a fire breaks out in a city there is less panic as well as real protection in the feeling that the first bell-stroke starts engines for relief, but when a little country street gets on fire, or a frame house, it burns as if conscious of unchecked independence. To some degree this is true of disease in all country districts, for although the physician is at hand to treat he, of all others, most feelingly knows how utterly helpless he often is in securing the needed sanitary conditions. In the year 1869, as a member of the New-Jersey Sanitary Commission, I was ordered by telegraph to proceed to a village near Raritan River and report as to the existence of cholera there. I was soon afterward waited upon by one of its physicians informing me of the outbreak. I found on immediate visit that when the disease had broken out, and a patient or two had died of it, a physician resident in the town had sought for authority to obtain disinfectants and to destroy the bed and clothing, which had been sold at auction the day after the deaths, and before the facts were known. It was in vain that the Township Committee were addressed, as they said the law gave them no authority. The physician, therefore, amid the maledictions of parties concerned, set fire to the lounge and bed material, which had been sold, and a railroad company gave him an order for disinfectants. He visited all persons exposed, and treated each case of diarrhea occurring, and we believe this prompt action on his part prevented the spread of the contagion, and yet he did it in despite of authority, and while officers were waiting for power to act, and criticising his conduct. This is but a specimen of what is constantly occurring, or liable to occur, in all villages and country districts. A neighbor may have a foul closet, or neglected drain, or slaughter-house nuisance, a half buried dead animal may be lying rotting in the neighborhood, small-pox, or other disease, in a virulent form may have broken out in some locality, or some other source of physical evil may exist, well recognized by sanitary science, both as to its character and what should be done to abate or limit it, and yet in our own country and village districts only those who have had the experience know how difficult it is to act in the premises. There is both lack of authority and greater lack of information as to the necessities of the case, and very often a nucleus of disease is fostered and large cities have it furnished them pure and fresh from the country.

INTERESTING CASES DETIED.

As an instance Dr. Bateson, Medical Inspector of Leeds, England, investigated cases of typhoid fever breaking out in separated city localities last Whiter to a country farm-house where six persons lay sick adjoining the milk-room, from which milk was furnished. A dairyman having fever in his house supplied seventy-three families living in five different streets in Glasgow, and in these families thirty-six cases of fever occurred. We could, in our own experience, point to foul ponds as undoubted sources of miasm, to neglected privies at railroad stations and at private houses, which by all the rules of sanitary law, have full right to reduce the standard of health, to cellars and drains that have apparently had to do with prevalent sickness; to mismanaged poorhouses in country districts, and to county hospitals in which fever and death have been nurtured by some unsuspected nuisance. You cannot get together a number of village physicians of a few years' experience but that each can give positive instances in the range of his own experience, where disease has resulted from neglected sanitary police. It is not alone in the crowded city that circumstances deleterious to health are to be found. A single dwelling with a well, contaminated by an ill-kept drain, or its sewage gathered in a stone heap near the house, or a pond as the centre of foul excretions, or a cellar with decaying vegetables, or arrangement of furnace or closets imperfect, not unfrequently fails either to a positive outbreak of disease, or to that feeling of depression which effects the general health of the family. Then when you have a row of buildings as in a country street, with its various shops and dwellings, with no arrangement for disposal of garbage, with no restrictions upon the habits of the people, it is quite apparent that you possess all the conditions for ill-health, without the sanitary influence of laws which put citizens on their guard or abate evils where they exist. All these facts, while illustrating how even large cities are involved by intercommunication in such results as these, at the same time show how still more the immediate locality must suffer and needs the protection of laws. You cannot separate city from country by any cordon, and even if you could, since vegetable organic matter exists most in the country, there are manifold diseases endemic and to be studied there, besides the manifold types and grades of all diseases that need to be studied in city and country. Nuisances, too, driven by sanitary law from cities are apt to seek a local habitation in the country, and although the exposure may be less, nevertheless remains a source of evil.

WELL-ORGANIZED PLANS TO BE LAID DOWN.

The only practical way is to have some discreet, wide-spread sanitary power, by which both city and country can be protected from recognized sources of disease. In such an effort there is always at first an outcry as to the restrictions of personal and private right, but sooner or later there comes that grander outcry of universal human rights, which is a higher law, viz., that no one has a right to inflict or foster an evil which endangers either his own or his neighbor's health. The real object of such laws, when judiciously executed, is not that of an interfering espionage. Parties concerned come to know what is to their own advantage, necessary nuisances, such as slaughter-houses, &c., come to be changed into endurable abattoirs, and the people become so impressed as to the conditions of health as to be more readily inclined to avoid the necessities of surveillance and an abatement of evils, and a healthy process of sanitary reform goes on, not compulsory, but as a natural result of attention fastened upon the subject. Law itself is a great civilizer, a great informer, and the moment you enact a sanitary law in this reading land of ours, it draws attention to the subject and spreads information, and the best of all educator. The conditions of healthy life become matters of public interest, and the people generally become aware that there are relations between health and modes of life, and that disease is so often the result of direct violation of high physical law, that it is for their interest that these laws shall be well understood and applied. It is a matter that addresses itself to the interests especially of the masses of the people, for they are the chief sufferers. (Disease always makes its most deadly ravages among the working classes, who are especially exposed to the evils of crowded living, of crowded work, of ill-ventilated apartments, and who can least afford the waste of time and substance which indifferent health or decided sickness involves.) Many a one of these, even when not bed sick, looses his sprightliness from unrealized depressing causes, more a tax upon his energies than the demand of labor. It is easy to see how much the nation's interest is involved in all that relates to health. It is the nation's capital, that which constitutes its most intrinsic and available resource. It originates and constructs. It not merely arranges and exchanges capital but provides it. It has so much to do with the real wealth and prosperity of a nation, that even if we should set aside the philanthropic interest which every good citizen feels, to abate as far as possible the evils of disease, from a mere economic standpoint, it is one of the clearest principles of political economy, that money is well expended in preventing or mitigating disease.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

We are not asking a complicated or expensive system of sanitary legislation, but we do feel that the General Government and each State should have its authorized Commissioner of sanitary matters, whose business it should be to secure information as to the locality of disease, and its causes in city and country, and to spread about such information as is desirable with such systematized local authority as may not only meet disease where it appears, but attend to that higher department of hygiene so often overlooked, viz., the prevention of existing causes. It is almost ludicrous, were it not sadly solemn, to see how, upon the outbreak of an epidemic in city or country, officers bestir themselves to stir up and remove sources of disease long existent, and which ought to have been removed at other times and seasons instead of being left to a period when their very removal for a time complicates and increases the malady. In fact, it seems necessary for an epidemic now and then to appear as itself a scavenger, and as an effective method of enforcing public attention to that which is patent to a careful observer. In hygiene, indeed, we have our attention too much fastened on epidemics, and so on cities instead of upon those silent, ever-operative forces of disease everywhere which in the aggregate kill their tens of thousands in comparison with the ravages of epidemics startling us by suddenness and largeness of number but of limited duration. If we would limit the whole aggregate of disease, we must with steady daily tread be following its path, and even blaze away ahead of it, and not merely rush forth impetuously among its hurricanes. To do this there must be a complete widespread system regularly in operation. Another additional reason why it is practicable to adopt extensive and thorough systems of sanitary law extending over the land is in the fact that science and art have reached such a degree of definiteness as to render results certain instead of merely tentative.

SANITARY POLICE.

The great practical question now comes as to the system of Sanitary Police to be adopted, and the methods of enforcement. Plans as to this have been so fully before this body, that I need only allude to general principles without much fullness of detail.

First—There must be sufficient authority. Men of skilled judgment must be put in position, and more reliance placed upon this than upon details of permit. The wisdom of such a course as this has been well illustrated in the New-York Board, and although at times they have seemed to resort to high measures, results, and the confidence of the people in their judgment and integrity have protected them.

Second—This authority must be within reasonable reach. (In the country a mere State Board is not enough, but while some competent health court should have in view the State and give advice for each part, yet there must be local organization.)

Third—It must be kept as far as possible from politics, and even from interference from prejudice. In some sections the Trustees of school districts are the best officers, and in general if a physician is associated with them as a sanitary board it should be one chosen by the best State or national authority for merit in this particular department.

It is not safe to assume that a physician doing a good practice is a good sanitarian. We believe it should be so far connected with the regular army as that the chief national officers should be from it and State officers chosen from a special corps resident in each State, by examination or otherwise, have been recognized as adapted for the especial duty, and not liable to be ordered from the State. The pay of these need not be large unless duties were onerous. The amount expended need only keep pace with the progress of the science and of public opinion in respect to it, and at first much good might be done by the distribution of health tracts through the medium of District Assessors.

We prefer the regular army because of its well organized adaptedness, because its attention is naturally directed to sanitary police, and we believe it is thus kept from the party influence of office-seekers so to be found among sanitarians as elsewhere, and because of its good training for the collection of facts and material. Great simplicity of organization is to be carefully studied, and what is done needs to be well applied.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

We name school trustees as proper local officers because in the country it is the duty each year of one of their number to visit each house and enroll the children; and township assessors can also be used, because they too have to make house to house visitations. In my own State these last collect vital statistics, but from want of direction fail in thoroughness. We believe that with proper instructions from central authority accuracy could be secured and information spread among the people. In small cities the same might devolve upon boards of education, while boards of health as at present conducted avail in larger cities. Where school officers and the incidental effect will also be to draw their attention to the matter, and our schools, both as to their management and instruction, would have hygiene more prominent, and so the young grow up better informed as to the conditions of health. If only sanitarians will continue to show how definite this department is as a science, how successful it is proving itself as an applied art, and how much more it can accomplish if acted on to its extent legally, and if only our profession will urge codes suited to the various conditions of locality and population in city and country, we shall not fail of success. If we but keep the zeal of philanthropy more prominent than fame or aggrandizement we shall receive civic as well as professional honors, and the world gain harvests of advantage for the welfare of all peoples; those aiding and abetting us shall be counted benefactors, and grateful communities and nations will in fullness of time send their wreaths to adorn the temples at whose shrines sanitarians serve as true ministers of humanity.

GENERAL HEALTH LAWS AND LOCAL ORDINANCES.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Secretary of the association, subunitted the following paper: The framing and administration of sanitary laws and regulations in the various States and municipalities of North America, should conform to the somewhat various and changing conditions of the areas and methods of the civil government. Cities and large villages throughout this continent maintain as strict independence as they possibly can in affairs of their local government. This, and other circumstances may tend to delay the enactment of general laws or a general Sanitary act in numerous States. But such general laws can readily be obtained in each State in which the friends of sanitary improvement cordially agree upon the points that should be attained, and upon the most economical and effectual methods of administration, by which the desired results may be accomplished. A central source of information and of advisory as well as ultimate authority should be created and put into operation in connection with local authorities. Hence it is that we witness now the working of the boards of health under general sanitary laws, as well as good local sanitary organization, in some of the newest of our States, as in Minnesota and California. New machinery of government may be more readily adjusted than old parts, recast, can be adjusted or harmoniously worked. Thus, in some respects, the friends of sanitary improvement in the newer States may be the first to succeed in their efforts. As the progress of sanitary improvement plainly requires that there shall be an effective system of State organization and a new and well-regulated method of local sanitary administration, the following points appear to be vitally important to the success of such plans of progress:

THE AREAS OF ADMINISTRATION.

That the General Sanitary act shall specifically require that every township or every county shall organize a local board of health, to give effect, as far as necessary, to the requirements and duties under the general act. There is no more reliable basis than the county area and the established and permissible methods of county administration, in most of the American States, will constitute the most natural and acceptable unit, geographically and civilly, for the local sanitary administration of communities, and that towns and villages will, in most of the States, gladly avail themselves to a great extent legally, and if only our profession will urge codes suited to the various conditions of locality and population in city and country, we shall not fail of success. If we but keep the zeal of philanthropy more prominent than fame or aggrandizement we shall receive civic as well as professional honors, and the world gain harvests of advantage for the welfare of all peoples; those aiding and abetting us shall be counted benefactors, and grateful communities and nations will in fullness of time send their wreaths to adorn the temples at whose shrines sanitarians serve as true ministers of humanity.

THE PRIMARY AREAS—LOCAL SANITARY DISTRICTS.

The geographical extent and civil competency of the primary areas of sanitary administration will be found to have an important bearing upon the final success and economy of sanitary improvements. The experience of the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of Richmond County, N. Y., can be quoted as an illustration of the utility and popular success of county organization, and of uniting every town and village of a county in supporting the organization and duties of the board. That the areas of sanitary administration—as regards the several branches and purposes of the public health service—should correspond with the best arrangements of the civil government of town, village, county, and State, would seem to require no argument; but we may properly urge that in respect of all duties which relate to the prevention of general causes of disease, the spread of contagious and pestilent maladies, the provision for and the supervision of vaccination, the application of quarantine, the detection of violation of sanitary regulations, the sanitary management of general drainage, and the supervision of returns and registration of vital statistics, the areas of administration should be determined by those limits and considerations which will secure the most perfect results and the largest degree of popular and intelligent support from the people.

STATE ORGANIZATION ESSENTIAL TO LOCAL EFFICIENCY.

Practically considered, the chief benefits from sanitary government will be insured most completely and permanently only when and where the masses of the people become interested, and will aid in giving such success. This, however, does not imply that each hamlet and town, much less that every little neighborhood, should be left to itself, to become a nest of pestilence, or to produce cretins and consumptive paupers, by neglecting sanitary obligations that concern the county and the State. It was of the debased and ignorant sufferers from neglected drainage and cleanliness, and from domestic insalubrity, that Mr. Ruskin wrote when he exclaimed, "* * * They resist every effort to lead them into purity of habit and habitation, and to give them wholesomeness of air, as new interference with their liberty, * * * insisting on their right to helpless death." Such pestilence-breeding neighborhoods or premises must be brought under saving sanitary regulations. County and State sanitary authorities need to be required, under general health laws, to co-operate in giving any necessary enforcement to such regulations in any community, place, ground, or building that seriously endangers the public safety or the health and welfare of defenseless persons. The duty and adequate authority to organize the local boards of health, and to administer the various and proper functions of such board, being conferred upon the "Supervisors," "Chosen Freeholders," or other chief civil authority in the county, (or in the town, or in the incorporated village, as the case may be,) the Central Board of Health of the State should be adapted and required to give completeness and efficiency to health laws.

THE REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The maintenance of a proper system of registration of vital statistics in the State requires that the primary returns of such statistics in every county, and, if practicable, in every town, should be supervised by the local sanitary authority. It is our duty to urge this function upon local sanitary authorities, and upon the States that have not yet organized a system of vital registration. It is confessed to be the special want, now, of the English registration system. It is obviously the want of the State systems, thus far, in our country. The original vouchers, and the methods of the records for public registration of vital statistics need to be under the skilled supervision of the local sanitary authority, near to the sources of such vouchers and records. The final and central revision of the State registration of vital statistics should be supervised by the State Board of Health, and, through the agency of that board, the most directly useful purposes and publicity important information of the registers should be sought and published. Whether the State system of Registration is treated as a bureau of the Department of the Secretary of State or otherwise, still it needs the supervision of expert officers of public hygiene. The local registration especially requires such supervision, and no methods of vital registration will be satisfactorily correct, as respects the records of diseases and mortality, unless such local as well as central supervision is provided. Uniformity in practice and comparable results can be secured in the methods and system of registration of vital statistics, and of the records of disease and of epidemic phenomena throughout all the States of North America whenever each State has a central Board of Health with reasonable supervisory authority over the vital registration. Such uniformity is greatly to be desired, and it appears to be the duty of all such sanitary authorities in the United States, as already direct the public registration of vital statistics, to agree upon this duty of giving the highest practicable degree of uniformity to the methods and periodical abstracts of such registration.

DEFINITION OF PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NUISANCES.

The abatement, control, and prevention of nuisances being uniformly recognized as a duty of sanitary authorities, it is desirable that in each State and city, and in all sanitary acts and codes, there should be a reasonably uniform and strictly correct specification and definition of the term "nuisance," and its special applications in health government. Evasion of the duty of obedience to sanitary laws, and the injurious perpetuation of nuisances detrimental to health and life, will become less and less frequent whenever there are positive definitions and specific declarations of nuisances against health, which, in every community, shall be abated and prevented. The power and duty of the Board of Health to declare the existence and order the abatement of whatever it finds to be a nuisance, should be undisputed, but the people generally must be allowed ample opportunity to understand the reasons and nature of the proceedings against nuisances. The provisions of a sanitary code ought not to be arbitrary. The importance of inciting the interest, inquiry, and support of the people in proceedings against nuisances, should be understood by the legislative authorities or persons who frame the sanitary laws and ordinances. The provision that should be made in every sanitary code to give patient and sufficient "hearing" to persons prosecuted or enjoined under the Health laws, should be so framed and so used as to become a means of publishing the most important kinds of sanitary information and evidence.

POPULAR INSTRUCTION IN PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Instruction in human physiology and hygiene in the courses of public school education, and in all colleges and academies, should confer on the rising audience of public regard for sanitary duties. Teachers of the public schools should be required, under the State laws relating to public health, as well as those relating to public instruction, to sustain an examination in physiology and hygiene. The local Boards of Health should have authority to inspect all schoolrooms and to advise with the Boards of Education concerning matters affecting life and health. The State and local Boards of Health should be required by law to make a faithful sanitary inspection and inquiry in every hospital, medical dispensary, asylum, reformatory, and penal institution every year, and as much oftener as circumstances may warrant; and such inspections and rules should be constantly supervised in some degree by the State Board of Health, aided by counsel or information given by the State Board of Public Charities. A chapter in each yearly report of the Health Boards, State and local, should comprise a careful statement of results, &c. In this class of duties, the usefulness, dignity, or permanent influence and success of the local sanitary authority will be promoted if the State authority and aid can be extended to the local officers, when proper, in matters of local inspection and inquiry upon subjects of general as well as local interest. The purpose and duty of harmonious co-operation between the State and local boards should be sustained to the people. By such influences may the people be kept interested in the sanitary duties that pertain to their own localities and affairs. The centralization of authority relating to the administration of sanitary laws may become desirable at some future time, but it would be impolitic and contrary to the well-known preferences of the people and the usages of civil government in the primary areas of political or civil organization, to control the administration of health laws so as to fail to incite and even require the inhabitants to maintain and obey local authority.

STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The experience and example of the Central Board of Health in each of the six States that has organized such a State Board may now serve as useful guides to the successful organization of a State Board of Health in each State that will seek to establish a general sanitary system. Each State may require to have various and essential modifications of any framework of a General Sanitary act that might be perfectly adapted to another Commonwealth. The State law on this subject in Minnesota would not be completely adapted to the necessities or certain existing statutes and necessary usages in New-York or in Massachusetts, nor would the Massachusetts law answer for Minnesota, Michigan, Virginia, and California. It will be seen, upon examination of the accompanied outline of the special acts under which each of the five State Boards has respectively been established, that the friends of sanitary improvements in each State will manifestly need carefully to forecast the amount of general and intelligent co-operation which the people will put forth in the duties of sanitary administration. The law itself may and always should be an educator, but the laws and ordinances that are successful as educators must be so framed and administered as to elicit popular and exact inquiries and increase the general knowledge and appreciation of the objects for which such laws exist. The vital importance of local sanitary authority is already exemplified in every State of the Union; and the fact must be conceded that the faithfulness, efficiency, and permanency of good influence of the local Boards of Health in the rural districts, as well as in most larger towns, cannot be thoroughly secured without the central influence and certain kinds of authority of the State Board. Thus far each one of the State Boards has succeeded in awakening in the communities of the State an increased regard for the right and duty of every district, town, and neighborhood, to invoke the continued aids of law and instruction, to protect the interests of life and health.

Dr. Harris, in conclusion, submitted a concise digest and comparison of the leading features of the special acts by which State Boards of Health have been established in the States of the Union.

YELLOW FEVER AT MOBILE.

An extract from the report of W. C. Hicklin, M. D., Health Officer of Mobile, on yellow fever as it prevailed at Mobile, Pensacola, and vicinity, was next submitted to the association, through J. J. Gilmore, M. D., of Mobile. The paper entered into a review of the progress of the epidemic, from the appearance of the first case of yellow fever, on the 31st of August, up to Nov. 1, and presented a detailed account of the symptoms and accompaniments of each case, with the final results. Owen McKenna, a resident of Mobile for the last three years, went to New-Orleans on the 16th of August, and returned on the following day. He took ill on the 21st and died on the 26th. The second case was that of a man named Dixon who was found under an old shed by a policeman, on the 11th of September, about midday, and who died in the City Hospital on the 13th. The policeman who conveyed him to the hospital and his son were afterward taken ill near the corner of Spring Hill road, West Side, which became soon after the infected district, and from which the disease spread in that portion of the city. The treatment of hospital cases in the city is referred to, and a detailed account of those cases which occurred outside of the hospitals is given. The total number of vital cases in the city was 16 in the hospitals, of which number 7 died and 9 recovered. Outside of the hospital 22 cases occurred, of which 12 died and 10 recovered, making the total number of cases in the city 38, and the total number of deaths 19. With reference to the localities in which the disease manifested itself, it is stated that five cases were reported outside of the immediate infected districts, but in no instance did the fever spread to the houses in the vicinity of these cases. This result is ascribed to the liberal use of disinfectants in and around them. As to the nature and amount of disinfectants, it is stated that over 1,000 gallons of crude carbolic acid and nearly 3,000 pounds of sulphate of iron were used, and in fumigating the houses recourse was had to chlorine gas, one of the most powerful agents which can be applied. This gas was generated by the action of sulphuric acid upon the black oxide of manganese and chloride of sodium.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Up to the time of Sister Regina's death, on Sept. 18, the city was healthy to an almost unparalleled degree, and it was at this time disinfectants were made use of. In the resemblance of this modified fever to the real type of yellow fever, it is stated that it bears much the same relation that varioloid does to variola, only that it does not beget immunity against a subsequent attack, which real yellow fever, as a general rule, does. All the alarming symptoms stop short usually on the third or fourth day, and the patient rapidly recovers. In the infected districts outside of the hospital, where the focus of infection was created in quite a number of cases, there would exist one case probably of genuine yellow fever, with a malignant tendency, and the other members of the same household would be down with the modified fever. This fever resembled in its type the products seen from the blending of the different races—the white man, the negro, and the Indian—as might be observed especially in Mexico. The belief is expressed that this modified fever, in most cases, would develop all the malignancy of yellow fever, as might be instanced at New-Orleans, where it prevailed for some months before it was communicated to Mobile. An instance is given at Pensacola Junction, where there is a pond and a swamp, and a population in the district of thirty-three persons, about half the number being blacks. Thirty were taken sick there with yellow fever, out of which there were twelve deaths—ten whites and two blacks. This shows the great influence of stagnant waters and low lands in disseminating the fever.

HEALTH OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

James J. O'Dea, M. D., of Staten Island, read an interesting paper on the labors of the Richmond County Board of Health. Introducing his subject he said:

"Staten Island has long suffered from an unfortunate association of ideas. The mere mention of its name calls up in the minds of the lay public, and even of the medical profession of this great City, at least, the spectre of intermittent fever. Why this should be the special fate of the island is more than a residence of one year and a half there has enabled me to ascertain. I am not here, of course, to champion the fair fame of the island, but I may be permitted to express the hope that the few details which I shall proceed to lay before you, will serve to remove from the public and professional mind some part at least of the prejudice or feeling against it as a place of residence. And I may also assure you that the ground that still exists for this prejudice is being perseveringly removed by the efforts of the body which I have the honor to represent. The Richmond County Board of Health and of Vital Statistics will, I trust, be allowed to plead its short term of existence as a valid excuse for the paucity of the materials which it is able to lay before this association. The board was organized May 28, 1872, under an act of the Legislature, passed April 2, in the same year. Down to the two years immediately preceding its establishment, Richmond County—more familiarly known as Staten Island—formed a part of the old Metropolitan Health District, organized under the act of 1866. Its sanitary affairs were directed by the Central Bureau in New-York, by means of a resident agent or inspector, who reported thereto from time to time. How that system worked I am unable to say. Nor shall I undertake to throw any light upon the causes which obliged the suspension of the machinery here alluded to. This suspension lasted two years—from 1870 to 1872. In May of the latter year, the present local board was organized, and entered immediately upon its appropriate work. The County of Richmond is divided into five townships: Northfield, Southfield, Westfield, Castleton, and Middletown. By the provisions of the Act of 1872, the Board of Health and of Vital Statistics of the County is made to consist of five Sanitary Commissioners, one for each township, who are chosen by an appointing board composed of the County Judge and the Board of Supervisors. The term of office for each Sanitary Commissioner is limited to three years. This act endows the board so created with all the power and authority "heretofore conferred by law upon the Metropolitan Board of Health" by the enactment of Feb. 26, 1866. The Commissioners meet once a month, as by law required, at Richmond. At these meetings monthly returns of deaths, births, and marriages are made, each Commissioner handing his packet to the clerk, by whom its contents are entered in the registers. At the next monthly meeting these returns are duly changed for the returns of the succeeding month. In consequence of an increase in the number of applications for sanitary relief since the beginning of last Summer, special meetings have been held once a week in offices at Stapleton rented for the purpose. The work of the board has increased with its experience, and in proportion as the inhabitants of the county have learned to appreciate the personal and communal value of its efforts toward sanitary reform. As is doubtless well known to the great majority of those who are present, an organization such as a Board of Health, not created by the popular will, but imposed upon the people by the action of their representatives, is generally hailed with public acclamation when entering upon the scene of its future labors. On the contrary, it is confronted at the outset by many serious obstacles, among which I may mention private self-interest and political prejudice. With respect to the first, people generally are unwilling to be told, and slow to believe, that what they and their forefathers were in the habit of doing unquestioned, generation after generation, is wrong in principle and disastrous in its effects. No one having ever objected to what they did, or omitted to do, on the ground of its injurious consequences to health, and both custom and tradition having confirmed them in their opinions, it is not with much time and pains that they can be made to see their error. A people living under a representative form of government have the inestimable privilege of managing their public affairs through Trustees elected by themselves. But a Board of Health is a conspicuous exception to this rule. It is appointed not chosen. The people themselves have no direct voice either in the general question as to whether there shall be a board of health, or in the subordinate though equally important questions, How it shall be chosen, and who shall compose it. Scientific opinion decides, from data which probably escape the mass of the community, that such an institution is necessary. This decision is impressed upon the law-making power, and the institution in question is created. Dr. O'Dea here alluded at some length to the opposition against the health boards in rural districts, their character and direction. The obligations of the Sanitary Commissioners are to exercise a careful supervision of the affairs appertaining to the sanitary interests of their respective towns; to make reports thereon at each monthly meeting; to inquire into and report upon all violations of the ordinances and regulations of the board, and to perform the duties of registers of the births, deaths, and marriages of their townships. During its first year of existence the expenditure of the board was limited to $1,500; but the amended act, passed in April of the present year, increased the amount to $2,500, besides allowing each Commissioner a yearly salary of $300. The most important amendment to the act of 1872, as embodied in that of 1873, refers to the powers granted to the board of determining the existence of any nuisance detrimental to the public health and of causing the removal of the same. In case, however, the nuisance so determined passes through more than one piece or parcel of land a lengthy and complicated proceeding is prescribed, consisting of affidavits relating to the existence and injurious character of the nuisance in question, and of notices to be served upon all persons owning property through which it passes, requesting them to be present at an appointed meeting of the board to show cause. Ten days must intervene between the service of notice and the time at which those summoned are to be heard. At this meeting the commissioners proceed to hear the persons appearing before them, after which they determine whether or not the matter complained is a nuisance detrimental to the public health, and, if it is, the manner in which it shall be abated. The positive determination so arrived at must then be published in one of the county papers for two weeks, and "at any time within ten days after such publication shall be complete, any person interested may appeal to the county court, which may affirm or reverse the determination made by the board. I need not, however, detain you any longer with the provisions of this act, copies of which are already before you, and I would not have asked your attention to such dry details, were it not that I felt justified in so doing by the following considerations. In the first place it may be of some importance to those counties of the State which are meditating the experiment of boards of health to know the general tenor of the act creating and regulating the Board of Health of

left New-Orleans for St. Louis, having taken on board an old man, named William Davis, as a deckhand. During the trip to Memphis, which was completed Aug. 10, he, the Captain, and several of the crew were attacked with what was regarded by three physicians, one each at Helena, Memphis, and Osceola, Ark., as malignant bilious fever. At Memphis, Davis left the boat and entered the cabin of an Irishman, where he died in a few hours. The Captain got on the as Osceola, where he died, Aug. 11. His body was brought back to Memphis, and lay for several hours on the wharf-boat uncoffined, having given every evidence of death from yellow fever. Within a few days after the death of Davis, Riley, the Irishman, with one or more members of his family, died with a disease supposed to be malignant bilious remittent, now known to have been yellow fever. From this cabin it began to extend, and must have gained firm footing before its true character was recognized. The first case positively known to be yellow fever was reported by the hospital physician, Dr. G. E. Thornton, Sept. 2.

PRECEDING LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Without springing the issue as to whether yellow fever could originate in Memphis *de novo*, I will state that the local conditions surrounding this portion of our river front were such as to have originated almost any disease, and certainly to have intensified one naturally as malignant as this one. Its topography is this: What in Memphis is styled "Happy Hollow" is a very low, flat area of about four acres, immediately on the river, near the northern limit of the city. It is under the Chickasaw bluffs, so sunken that during high water it is largely submerged, and after the tide has fallen is left partially covered with stagnant ponds and slimy seum, whose exhalations are noisome and offensive. Its soil is alluvial, and upon this garbage has been continuously thrown until it has become extremely filthy. It is the natural drain for the gutters of the overhanging bluffs, through which the sewage steadily trickles. It is, in addition, the home of a low class of Irish, and the favorite loafing place of tags and rats, whose occupants are responsible for their unhealthy and unsightliness. During the past summer months this accumulated mass of filth has been festering and rotting in the sun, exhaling sephitic gases which, in themselves, are potent enough to induce infection, only needing the germ of yellow fever to be sown to yield all the mortal fruits of this great epidemic. Such was its material basis. The seed from which it started. It must have begun about the middle of August, but its first advances were made so gradually it was not publicly pronounced epidemic by the then existing Board of Health until Sept. 15. How powerful a footing had it gained within that period of inaction on the part of the city authorities it fully proved. Like a fiend, it had climbed the hill, stolen over the bluff, and had attacked the city over one-third of its extent. It had moved in a north-easterly and northern direction, having confined itself to the "infected district" until toward the close of the epidemic it was visiting nearly every ward in the city. It had not been influenced by the direction of the winds, nor does it seem to have spread from persons coming from North Memphis, its habitat, into the southern parts of the city.

ITS NATURAL HISTORY AND SYMPTOMS.

The natural history and symptoms are so similar to the descriptions given of yellow fever by the physicians of New-Orleans and Mobile, no one could fail to recognize it as the same disease. Climatic laws seem not to have modified it in any matter I way. It began its invasion with a chill, most often with chills, which lasted from one to several hours before the absolute development of the fever. The latter was the exception. The fever usually rose within two hours thereafter, there being often an insensible gliding from the one into the other. This was followed by by intense frontal and occipital headache, pain in the back and limbs, more particularly over the lumbar region, accompanied by hot, pungent, burning skin; a quick, soft, frequent pulse; eyes inflamed and watery, with conjunctivæ injected, and the coppery color long, narrow, and acuminated, or broad, fat, and swollen, covered with a thin, whitish film over the centre of its dorsum, which, in twenty-four hours, terminated in a thick cottony coat. This is the most universally the most prominent and striking feature of this disease, let me detail the different appearances of the tongue and the records of the temperature and pulse. The tongue presented three different appearances. In mild cases it retained the thin film or a slight yellowish tinge, such as would have been observed in a light bilious attack. In more severe cases the whole coat thickened in its middle, covered the entire dorsum from the tip to its root, leaving a distinct, clearly-defined uncoated margin from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch all round. I can but suggest the comparison of trimming white paper into its shape and fitting it accurately, but cutting it just so much smaller than the paper as to leave a margin. This white fur did not disappear with the fever, but remained during the period of calm to slowly clean from the tip, which remained red and watery. Again, there was either the dry brown tongue of typhoid fever, or the dirty-brown, slimy, sticky coat of malignant typhoid pneumonia. A third variety was the straw tongue, red as raw beef, with its acuminated papillæ denuded of epithelium, accompanying and foreshadowing a hemorrhagic tendency from gums, lips, and nares. Its malignant appearance as it is quickly protruded or feebly doubled up under the lower teeth, are fearful signs of prostration and impending dissolution.

THE THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

I employed the thermometer with constant and increasing interest during the entire epidemic. It is the most unerring test we have of the progress of this fever. There is such an exceptional want of correlation between the pulse and the temperature in pulsive cases the latter cannot be relied on. There was but one paroxysm. the duration of which varied from twenty-four hours to seven days. We have been taught by the authorities that yellow fever lasts but seventy-two hours. This is disproved by more careful observation. Long after the pulse had fallen to seventy-five, and the skin had cooled, the thermometer ranged from 102 to 20 of Fahrenheit's scale. The fever in cases which progressed regularly and favorably reached its greatest intensity within the first twenty-four hours of the attack, usually reaching 103° and 104°, after which it would decline about 1°, preserving this range for two days more, and then slowly declining, passing off from the third to the fifth days. In dangerous or fatal cases it would continue to rise to 104° and higher till the fourth day, after which it declines very rapidly for from one to two days, leaving the patient in a state of alarming or fatal prostration, death beginning at the heart. In other cases just before death it would rise to 105°, 106°, and above this height. The pulse would ascend with the temperature during the initiatory fever reaching from 110 to 140, beating with a quick, soft, nervous thrill, after which it would fall lower in proportion than the temperature, and continue slow throughout the attack. Until the complete defervescence of the fever it would range from 104 to 90 and 60, after which, and often during the fever, it would fall to 75, and in the period of convalescence descend as low sometimes as 36, the temperature remaining at 98.5°, or reducing to 96°.

ANOMALOUS ACTION OF THE PULSE.

This "slowing" of the pulse presents some anomalous features as curious as interesting. While it decreases it becomes strong, full, large, and tense like a whip-cord. It beats ominously, and yet there is not the appearance or feelings of the patient which would indicate danger. He is often cheerful, says he feels entirely well, is hungry, wishes to get up, his kidneys are acting freely. It is only on an attempt to rise that he feels the lack of the stimulus of blood to the brain. I saw no case in which this condition existed which did not terminate favorably. It is a valuable sign of convalescence. The teachings, therefore, that yellow fever is a seventy-two hour fever is an error. This is by no means absolute. The paroxysm may last seven days without remission, and upon the authority of one of our best observers here, there was one case in which the fever lasted twenty-one days and then terminated with black vomit. The kidneys, as in other epidemics, became the great point of anxiety. In favorable cases they performed their function regularly, as in other febrile affections, and in those who recovered the rule was now albuminous urine. In fatal cases there was either an entire suppression or a highly albuminous secretion, which appeared about the third day of the fever and continued throughout.

THE FATAL SIGN.

Suppressed urine was the fatal sign, not the black vomit. While resulting in black vomit the patient would die, whereas a larger proportion of cases of black vomit them usual recovered where the urinary secretion was not necessarily suspended. I am kindly permitted by Dr. Samuel J. Morrison, of this city, to make the following statement in regard to cases of black vomit occurring in his practice. His cases numbered 256. Of these 193 recovered, 63 died. Of those who recovered eight had black vomit—thirty died with it. All of those who recovered from this symptom were under twenty years of age, except five married women, aged twenty-five and forty. All the cases treated were in the infected district but eighteen, of whom three died. In cases of females once was almost invariably a return of the menstrual period, with a mitigation of the symptoms, but with a prolongation of the fever. I also but one case in which it was retarded. The change was very fatal to pregnant women, causing frequent abortions and resulting in death from exhaustion. This was the observation in the epidemic of 1867.

DIRECTIONS, NOT CONTAGIOUS.

As regard to its contagiousness, I think I can add my testimony to that of higher authority against this. It is not contagious. Its fearfully infectious character is beyond dispute. As in other epidemics, so in this. It began from one centre, which in this instance was the water's edge, and required one month to travel over the distance of a quarter of a mile before it acquired sufficient momentum, from its accumulating centrifugal march, to diffuse itself over the northern half of the city. It obeyed the law of gradual extension and spread from house to house and street to street. After this it began to appear in different centres, at variable distances, and in which no contact or even apparent reasonable possibilities of exposure existed. Proofs of this destroy it entirely—it demanded ice to kill it. During the prevalence of the fever all other diseases seemed to save each other entirely subordinated. Malaria was dethroned and overwhelmed. Cases of intermittent and remittant fever, which at this season are so frequent in this latitude, almost entirely disappeared. A class of cases of mucous fever, usually pronounced congestive. These were in all probability from overwhelming doses of this specific poison. The percentage of deaths during the epidemic from yellow fever is five for the population at large, fifty for the City Hospital and the Marine Hospital.* Memphis claimed a population of 50,000. Of these 25,000 fled the city. Out of the 30,000 remaining 1,500 died of the fever. If we reduce this number to those in and near the infected district, or to those actually attacked, the percentage would be not exceeding fifteen. I wish to state a fact, the significance of which is confirmatory of that of Dr. J. C. Nott, in regard to the immunity of prisons. I am the physician of the county jail, a large and commodious building, in which are 240 prisoners. It is surrounded by a wall fifteen feet high, and is in the heart of the infected district. It has been disinfected every day with carbolic acid and the fumes of burnt tar. Its cleanliness is exceptional for such abodes. But two cases of yellow fever occurred in it during the entire visitation. One of the cases was at once removed, and died. Whether this exception is attributable to the thorough policing or the wall is an open question. If this poison is an organic germ and moves near the ground, the wall has barred its progress. Otherwise disinfectants have destroyed it, and the argument for their constant use is thus far sustained.

THE TREATMENT ADOPTED.

The treatment adopted here was purely expectant. Very little medicine was used, and less is needed in yellow fever than in almost any disease in the nosological tables. It is a self-limited disease, symotic, will run its course, cannot be aborted, and the least rude interference with it the better. The value of a knowledge of its natural history, as revealed by the most patient and careful observation throughout the epidemic, has but confirmed the statements of others. Among these, I cannot allude too highly to those of Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., of New-Orleans, whose reports are so accurate, and so fully in accord with my own. They detail the most truthful history of the disease. My opposition to the use of quinine, as used by him and others in the first twenty-four hours of the attack, was based upon a recognized law of a decline in temperature within that time. I did not use it, nor was it generally employed by most of our practitioners.

The patient was at once put to bed, the hot mustard foot bath was administered, the customary dose of castor-oil given, a sufficient number of blankets were placed over him to render him comfortable, and he was let alone. Orange leaf or any warm tea, with neutral mixture and sweet spirits nitre, with or without tincture, of aconite, were given to promote sweating. If the head was unduly hot, cold affusions were employed, and so the body was sponged. Cooling drinks, as cistern or ice-water, were allowed in moderate quantities, without the slightest perceptible injury. I think the practice of withholding these is notenable upon any grounds, and ought to be abandoned. The relief is beyond expression, and the cry is for water. Iced champagne was freely used, and most gratefully taken. The patient must be controlled in quantity, and it is not necessary in either the champagne or water to have it too cold. During the fever the stomach was left undisturbed, save by small quantities of green or black tea. My own experience is that while the fever is abating, support and stimulation should be begun carefully at first, more freely afterward. While in some case of extreme violence the fever should be undoubtedly cooled by cautious sedation, yet it is a serious question as to whether greater advantages would not be derived from the earlier administration of stimulants before the patient lets down with the sudden fall which supervenes so rapidly after the decline of the fever. The principal articles of diet were milk punch, beef tea, mutton broth, chicken soup, oyster soup, &c., used at regular intervals in small quantities. If after the convalescence was well established it was desired to move the bowels it was done by an enema. A purgative of any kind induced severe prostration. The important injunction was to confine the patient to bed for ten days. So little apparent muscular prostration is felt while the body is recumbent it is a difficult matter to impress on him that he is sick, and the most unceasing care is necessary to confine him to bed. Impatient and fatal relapses followed the disregard of this.

THE SALIENT POINTS IN CONVALESCENCE.

The salient points to be guarded were absolute rest, an avoidance of any disturbing influence on the stomach, a steady but not too profuse action of the skin, strict attention to the kidneys, and the most cautious support during convalescence. By pursuing this course yellow fever may be as successfully managed as other malignant fevers.

SANITARY LAWS.

Hon. Dorman B. Eaton was next introduced by the President to speak on the scope of Sanitary laws. He said that when the President did him the honor to invite him to participate in these discussions, he was obliged to tell him that it was beyond his power to prepare any written paper with regard to some experience he had in sanitary laws. He noticed upon the programme that it was announced he was to speak on the Sanitary laws, but it was rather in relation to the proper and best manner of exercising political power for the purpose of promoting public health he was about to address them. Any one who looks into our statutes on Sanitary laws would find a great variety of enactments on that subject, but there did not seem to be any particular method running through them. The most fundamental plan seemed greatly varied if we are to judge by the provisions adopted in various places. Even in the State of New-York we find the most diverse arrangements for accomplishing the same result. It would seem as if they were prepared without any special reference to the cities where the greatest amount of experience was derived. In taking up this subject, therefore, the first point to be considered would be what the Board of Health seeks to accomplish. When we look through them we find that they are capable of being classified into three or four different heads, embracing diseases, deaths, sewerage, atmospheric conditions, and whatever in a large way affects localities. A large collection of facts over a large area was one of the great objects of a board of health. He referred to the great mass of materials the Boards of Health supply, and to the importance of accurate registrations of marriages. He had no time to enlarge upon the advantages of these registrations, how by this means we should be enabled to come to large and important conclusions as to the general tendencies of civilization. We get by this means the quarantine regulations, vaccination, and the diffusion of the knowledge of the means of protecting themselves against the spread of contagious diseases. The last great function of these institutions was that of coercive power. This, perhaps, of all the duties, was the most difficult and complicated in all its details. One would ask, how is a boar in describing the manner in which a well-regulated board of health contributes to the public safety. The Board of Health in New-York is a single year made thirty thousand orders for the purpose of suppressing nuisances. It ought to be a powerful influence on the standard of medical education. It seemed to him that the Boards of Health in this country had not exerted as much influence as they might. It cannot fail to have attracted the attention of intelligent gentlemen that we are all along treating the subject of sanitary legislation as if it belonged to a separate and distinctive class. We talk about sanitary laws as if they were a peculiar kind of legislation. We have duties that pertain to the various branches of the Legislature, such as our Sheriff service and other departments, where the courts enact laws upon all that comes within their aim; and it was an important question whether boards of health should be regarded in the same light. He was of the opinion that we were right in treating sanitary legislation in a peculiar manner, requiring certain officers to discharge the duties involved in carrying the orders of the Board of Health into effect. Whether they were right or wrong in that respect must depend upon their ability to accomplish the desired end.

THE BOARDS OF HEALTH REQUIRE AUTHORITY.

In the first place the officers of a board of health had to determine their jurisdiction. The sheriffs, the constables, the police officers attend only to executive duties. The Board of Health, on the contrary, had to define its own jurisdiction in general terms upon a variety of subjects. It sees whatever matter or thing is prejudicial to the public health may be made a subject of investigation by the board. It extends to everything affecting the sanitary condition of the atmosphere. But who decides in a when any particular place is in such a condition that the Board of Health is to take cognizance of it? It is when, in the judgment of the officers of the board, it was pronounced to be a source of danger to the public health. Therefore it was that, unlike any other institution, the board determines its own sphere of action. It is authorized to make the bills by which its own action is legalized. It is authorized to issue summons, and then sits in judgment and uses its own officers to carry its decisions into effect. In this function the legislative power was exercised, and there was need of caution, prudence, and forbearance in that body more than in any other. In our original laws there was incorporated almost nothing referring to our sanitary code within the limits of the ordinary political administration. The need of boards of health, however, were accusing before us and arresting our attention, and there was no work of greater importance than the manner in which medical skill was united with the political power. As to whether this power should be exercised in a large way by the general Government or the State Administration, he said we should have some co-operative action on the part of the Federal Government. The power to regulate commerce, which belongs to the General Government, must very clearly extend to the preservation of the lives and health of the people. We should have a general law passed by Congress which should regulate the matter. Speaking of the quarantine regulations, he said that the proper officers should have a jurisdiction extended to the whole harbor. There were parts of the great harbor into which vessels might come from every part of the world with infectious diseases, and Congress might give authority to certain officers to co-operate with the Board of Health in the regulation of these matters. It might also be required that articles coming over our railroads should not be at the mercy of certain little towns. Congress should establish in Washington a Bureau of Public Health. Assuming that Congress will do what it can, we come to answer what the State ought to do. We need a vast organization of intelligence and medical skill in the form of boards of health. As you look over the country, you ask why all those political subdivisions are made for the purpose of carrying on the poor-house administrations and various institutions which are not based on any sanitary legislations? The cities are founded with reference to trade, but not to health.

The time will come, if ever we get hold, when there will be co-operation between towns and villages. With regard to the local boards of this country a high standard of scientific skill did not exist in them. These boards should be constituted by men having local knowledge and experience, in part men with the knowledge of practical affairs, and next widely-experienced physicians.

This power of boards of health related to the regulation of manufactories and houses of ordinary business, and no small share of the inefficiency of the boards is that they deal with these questions more under the influence of party bias than with a desire to promote the general good of the public. He could bring to their notice certain acts of boards of health in this State which were calculated to produce an unfavorable impression of the usefulness of such institutions. In the next place these boards should number eminent lawyers among their members, because cases would frequently arise requiring their direction, and no man was more desirable in the board than a Judge or lawyer on this account. Physicians were also necessary in the constitution of such boards. That profession supplies the greatest amount of zeal and enthusiasm.

To render boards of health really efficient, elections should have no power to overturn them. When a board comes into power under the influence of a particular party, it is generally used as a political organization to promote the interests of that party. It is presented to the community as a well-balanced body, but is regarded as a prize to be won in the next political canvass. It was most essential that the Health Board should be presented to the community as a scientific, not as a political organization, appointed for a term of years, so as to give it stability.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of Washington, rose to make a personal explanation. He said that having in the course of some remarks made during the morning session been ruled out of order by the chair, and having not submitted promptly to the authority of the chair, though he must confess that his remarks at the time were out of place, he desired to tender to the body and to the President of the association his sincere apology for what he had done. Having been from the earliest organization a member of the association, and earnestly identified with its future prosperity, he sincerely hoped his apology would be accepted in the spirit in which it was offered. [Applause.]

The President Dr. Smith, said he was sure the association would receive the apology of Dr. Cox in the same spirit in which it was offered.

The convention soon after adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M. at Association Hall.

THE ROSENZWEIG CASE.

THE NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL LET LOOSE ON THE COMMUNITY.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mr. Ira Schafer renewed his motion for the discharge of Jacob Rosenzweig, in whose favor Judge Sutherland had rendered a decision on the previous day.

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell stated to the court that, while the representatives of the people were deeply impressed with the wisdom and soundness of his Honor's decision, they considered it proper, considering the seriousness of the case, to take the matter to the highest court in the State to be passed upon. The District Attorney proposed to sue out a writ of error, in order to take the matter to the Court of Appeals, and he would ask the court to grant a stay of proceedings, the prisoner meanwhile to be discharged on bail or kept in custody, according to the practice in such cases.

Judge Sutherland said that he would be very glad to see a superior court grant a stay of proceedings, but considered that he himself had no such power. He never felt more confidence in any action of his life than in rendering the decision he did. It was in view of the inevitable consequence of that decision—the absolute discharge of the prisoner—that he had examined the points presented so carefully and had rendered such an elaborate opinion. While admitting that Rosenzweig was a notorious criminal, the court did not see by what authority he could be kept in custody. The prisoner should, therefore, be discharged.

Rosenzweig was thereupon discharged, to his very apparent satisfaction. He was immediately surrounded by his wife and daughter, and a number of friends, who cordially congratulated him on his good fortune. After a five-minutes' levée, in which Rosenzweig was honored with a vigorous handshaking from his counsel and sympathizers, the murderer of Miss Augusta Bowlsby triumphantly left the court-room a free man.

THE TAMMANY INSPECTORS.

WHY THEY WERE REMOVED IN THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Board of Police yesterday considered a request from A. T. Ackert, counsel for Tammany Hall, that copies of all papers relating to removals of Tammany Inspectors of Election in the Eighteenth Assembly District should be furnished him. The board granted permission to Mr. Ackert to inspect the original documents on file in Central Office, and furnished the facts to the press. The following are the names of the Inspectors removed and the grounds for their removal:

James J. Walsh, Fourth Election District, Eighteenth Assembly, removed Nov. 3, on affidavit made by John E. Murphy, No. 434 Third avenue, stating that Walsh offered him (Murphy, an Inspector of the same ticket,) that if he was willing to concede a majority to the Tammany ticket, he would be willing to give a majority to the Republican State and Judiciary ticket.

John B. Lewis, Fifth Election District, Eighteenth Assembly, removed Nov. 4, on official dispatch from Twenty-first Precinct to Central Office stating that Lewis had been arrested by a United States Marshal.

James McCartney, Ninth Election District, Eighteenth Assembly District, removed Oct. 28, 1873, on affidavits made by McColligan, of No. 327 East Thirty-ninth street, and James McNamee, of No. 323 First avenue. Both affidavits state that McCartney said that he would go to Central Office the district, by fair or foul means, for Tammany Hall.

Daniel Hughes, of Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly, removed Nov. 3, on the affidavit of John J. Dawson, of No. 327 Fourth aven e, who swears Hughes asked him if he would not give Richard Croker a majority of the votes cast for Coroner, and that he would be rewarded by the favor on behalf of any other candidate Dawson fancied.

Andrew J. Haggerty, of Twelfth Election District of Eighteenth Assembly, removed Nov. 4, on official dispatch from Twenty-first Precinct, that he had been arrested by United States Marshals.

John Sheridan, of Twenty-third Election District, Eighteenth Assembly, removed Nov. 3 on affidavits made by Willard Parker Wooster and Thomas McGuire, of No. 400 Fourth avenue. Wooster states that Sheridan, in his hearing, said he was accustomed at previous elections, while acting as inspector, to drop the ballots of the party to whom he was opposed on the floor behind the ballot-boxes, and, after voters left, putting in the boxes ballots of his own party.

Patrick F. Meagher, of the Tenth Election District, Eighteenth Assembly, removed Nov. 4 on official dispatches from Twenty-first Precinct that he had been locked up for intoxication.

John J. Crowley, Fourteenth Election District, Eighteenth Assembly, removed Nov. 3 by the Board of Police, on the affidavit of Chas. Woodhull, No. 163 East Thirty-third street, in which he states that Crowley proposed to sid him, he also being an inspector, if he would give a majority to the Tammany Judiciary ticket, he would return the favor.

Wm. Conklin, Twelfth Election District, Eighteenth Assembly, recommended by Richard Croker, removed Nov. 4 on the affidavit of Christopher Moore, No. 340 East Thirty-sixth street, that Conklin was serving under the name of Dennis Hogan.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

At Association Hall, this evening, Edward Eggleston, who is noted as a delineator of Western character and as the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," will deliver a lecture entitled "Western Sketches and Dialect Readings."

The forthcoming lecture by Mrs. Westmoreland, the author of "Clifford Troup," will be given in the Uni n League Club Theatre, on the subject of "Friends."

On Friday evening next, Nov. 21, Mrs. Vanderpoel will lecture in Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The proceeds of the lecture are to be used toward the establishment of a Free Employment Bureau in the lower part of the City.

THE HARLEM TRAGEDY.

Coroner Keesler yesterday called on Mayor Havemeyer and Controller Green in reference to the Harlem disaster, and asked them whether the City would pay the necessary expense of hiring boiler experts to testify before the jury, and the drawing of diagrams to explain the situation of the accident. Controller Green and Mayor Havemeyer said that the expenses would be defrayed by the City. Coroner Keesler then issued warrants for the arrest of Messrs. Dillon & Clyde, the contractors, and Messrs. Koyme & Bemer, the subcontractors, which were placed in the hands of Superintendent Matsell, who notified Capt. Bennett, of the Twelfth Precinct, to serve them. Coroner Keesler then committed William Daggart, the carpenter, and his son, who is said to have been in charge of the boiler, to the House of Detention, to await the result of the inquest on Wednesday next.

THE PATCHOGUE POISONING CASE.

A TIMES reporter called on Capt. Samuel N. Smith at his office, No. 32 South street, yesterday, to make inquiry concerning the examination at Patchogue on Wednesday into his alleged attempt to procure the poisoning of his wife. The Captain said that he had been honorably acquitted, the Justice believing that it was an attempt to extort money. The Captain says he has letters in his possession which show that the girl, Annie Monaghan, is a black-mailer by profession. She having tried the same game on several other persons, among them an army officer named Williams, who proved that he was in California at the time he was charged with having attended here. Capt. Smith also says that he had been intimated to him that if he would "make the matter all right" the case would be dropped.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1900 W. Un'on..... 56⅛ 200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 25
1200 do..... 56⅜ 400 Rock Island..... 88
2000 do..... 56 300 do..... 88⅛
800 do..... 55⅞ 500 do..... 88
500 do..... 55⅝ 10 do..... 87⅞
500 do..... 55⅞ 100 do..... 88
500 do..... 56 10 do..... c. 88⅛
400 do..... c. 55⅞ 75 do..... 88⅜
800 do..... c. 56 200 do..... 87⅝
300 do..... 56⅛ 300 do..... 88
300 do..... 56¼ 500 St. Paul..... 27
200 do..... 56⅛ 300 do..... 27⅛
500 do..... 56 200 do..... 27
500 do..... 55⅞ 200 do..... 27¼
5 do..... 55½ 200 St. Paul Pf..... 52
800 do..... 55¾ 300 do..... 50
500 do..... 55⅞ 100 Pittsburg..... 75
500 do..... 56 300 Ohio & Miss..... 24⅛
50 do..... c. 55⅞ 100 do..... 24⅝
10 do..... 56⅜ 200 do..... 24⅞
100 Erie Railway..... 44 100 do..... 24⅝
200 do..... 44¼ 300 do..... 24¾
300 Pacific Mail..... c. 30½ 100 do..... 83. 24⅝
700 do..... 30⅝ 100 North-western..... 38⅛
200 do..... 30 200 do..... 38⅝
200 do..... 29½ 300 do..... 38¾
300 do..... 29¼ 200 do..... 39
300 do..... 29⅜ 50 do..... c. 38¼
100 do..... 30⅛ 200 do..... 38¼
200 do..... 29⅛ 100 do..... 38⅜
200 do..... 29½ 100 do..... 38⅜
100 do..... 30⅛ 200 do..... c. 38⅝
2,000 C. & I. C..... 19 100 do..... 38⅝
100 do..... 19¼ 200 North-western Pf. 60
300 N.Y.C. & Hud..... 87 200 do..... 60⅛
100 do..... 86⅞ 300 Panama..... 88
600 do..... 86⅜ 100 Union Pacific..... 18
200 do..... 86⅝ 300 do..... 17⅞
200 do..... 86⅝ 500 do..... 17⅞
1400 do..... 87 200 Del., Lack. & W.... 88
600 do..... 86¼ 600 do..... 88
400 do..... 86⅜ 50 do..... 89
500 do..... 86⅜ 500 Tol. & Wab..... 40
400 do..... 86½ 300 do..... 40
1600 do..... 86⅝ 200 do..... 40
100 do..... c. 86⅜ 300 do..... 39⅝
200 do..... 86½ 250 do..... 39⅝
200 do..... 86⅝ 200 do..... 39⅝
200 do..... 86⅜ 500 do..... 39⅝
700 do..... 86⅞ 100 do..... c. 39⅝
400 do..... 86⅞ 100 do..... 39⅝
1200 do..... s3. 86¾ 200 do..... 39⅝
300 do..... 86⅝ 200 do..... 39⅝
100 do..... 87⅛ 200 do..... 39⅝
100 do..... 87 200 do..... 39⅞

$500 U.S. 5-20's, '67.112 $6,000 U.S. 6-20's, '67.113
10,000 U.S. 5-20's, '67.112

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. Cs. H. & St. Joseph Issue..... 83½ 100 Erie Railway..... b. c. 43⅛
1,000 do..... 82½ 200 do..... 43⅜
1,000 Brook. City W. L. 6s..... 90 300 do..... 43⅝
2,000 Brooklyn Dock Bs. 90¾ 100 do..... c. 43¾
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s..... 91 100 do..... 43⅝
2,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 7s..... 97½ 200 do..... 43⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. 6s..... 93 200 Harlem Railroad..... 109
9,000 Cn. Pac. 1st... 78⅜ 200 do..... 109
1,000 do.....b. c. 74¼ 100 Un. Pacific..... b. c. 17⅜
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 65 100 do..... 16⅞
2,000 U. P. 10's, Inc. 46 300 do..... 17⅜
6,000 do..... 46½ 200 do..... 17⅝
3,000 do..... 47 200 do..... 18
1,000 Al. & T. H. 1s. 70 500 do..... 18⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.. 100⅜ 500 do..... 18¼
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 6s. 88 100 do..... s3. 18¼
2,000 R. & Col. & A. 6s. 69 100 do..... 18¼
1,000 D., L. & W. 1st. 100 700 do..... 18⅜
10,000 D., L. & W. Con. 94 200 do..... 18⅜
1,000 C. & Tol. 1st.. 85 600 do..... 18⅜
2,000 Ind. & Ill. 1st. 90½ 200 L. S. & Mo. S.. b. c. 69⅝
5,000 C. R. I. & Pa. 7s. 99⅜ 200 do..... 69⅝
5,000 do..... 100 300 do..... 69⅝
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 97 900 do..... 69⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 91 300 do..... 69⅝
3,000 O. & Miss. 1st. 70 300 do..... 69⅝
8,000 O. & Miss. Con. 84½ 100 do..... 69⅝
2,000 C. & A. 1st.. 91½ 100 do..... 69⅞
1,000 C. & I. C. 1st. 96 900 do..... 69⅞
10,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s. 87 200 do..... 69⅞
10 Fourth N. Bank.. 94 600 do..... 69⅞
2,000 Ind. & Ill. 1st. 90½ 200 do..... 69⅞
5,000 C. R. I. & Pa. 7s. 99⅜ 200 do..... 69⅞

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Il Trovatore, (Italian Opera) —Mme. Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Il Trovatore, (Italian Opera)— Mme. Lucca, Mme. Di Murska, Signor Tamberlick.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Richelieu—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Fossman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A Flash of Lightning—Mr. G. A. Griffith, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The New Magdalen—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. H. H. Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Geneva Cross—Mr. J. Parselle, Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle—Mr. Robert McWade.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook.—Mr. C. K. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Notre Dame—Mr. T. C. King, Mrs. F. B. Conway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair of the American Institute. Day and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Prestidigitation and Lagos ing Gas by Messrs. Harts and Colton.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lectures by Mr. Edward Eggleston, "Western Sketches and Dialect Readings."

STEINWAY HALL.—Lecture by Mr. William Page, "Shakespeare and the Mask."

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Old Folks' Concert.

BATH HALL.—The Pilgrim, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3
The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 2,326 4th av., between 120th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve

There is no further news of any moment concerning the shooting of the passengers and crew of the *Virginius*. Government advices make the entire number shot fifty-seven, instead of fifty-four, as reported by the press dispatches. The Government is devoting itself with energy to the investigation of the affair from beginning to end, and will, it is hoped, be able to lay before Congress, at its opening, all the facts necessary to determine the action of that body. In this the Government is performing its obvious duty, and taking the only path now open to it. While there are certain well-known principles of international law which it is the part of the Executive to appeal to, and certain rights of American citizens which must be promptly asserted, the proper measures of redress in case of violation must originate with Congress. That the President will have recommendations to submit to that body which will be worthy of his position, and of the honor and dignity of the country, there need be no fear. Meanwhile, the case will assume a different phase if, as reported, the seizure turns out to have been made in English waters.

Congressmen in search of something on which to exercise their talents for retrenchment are respectfully referred to a report to the Treasury Department, of which we print some extracts this morning. It relates to what are facetiously called "collection districts" on the Atlantic coast. In the list which is attached to the report, 68 districts are named. Their entire collections amounted in 1873 to $214,110 19, and the expense of collecting this amount was $152,733 59. In other words, for every 28 cents deposited in the Treasury the sum of 72 cents was retained by the employes. Nor is this the worst. Twenty of these districts collected the entire proceeds reaped by the Government, since the remaining 48 collected less than the cost of maintaining them. Of these 48, 12 did not collect the cost, though they cost the Government $37,800 56. One of them, St. Augustine, Fla., cost $6,741 03; another, Cherrystone, Va., (we confess that we had forgotten there was a Cherrystone, Va.,) cost $4,729 82; still another, the venerable Island of Nantucket, where no human being ever collected anything but sand and seaweed, cost $1,866 28. These barren collection districts, at which nothing is collected, are situated one each in Maine, Massachusetts, Florida, Virginia, and New-York; two each in [illegible] and West Virginia, and three in [illegible]

Probably there may be abuses in the enforcement of the Shipping act which should be corrected, but that the law itself is a most salutary one has been proved by experience. It may need amendment, but only in the direction of affording better protection for the sailors, and, perhaps, in lifting them [illegible] whatever burden, in the shape of [illegible], it may impose unnecessarily. The demand, therefore, for the repeal of the act, which will be made at the ensuing session of Congress, should not meet with any favor. The opposition to the law has been thoroughly organized, and with such cunning that it is made to appear as coming, in most part, from the sailors themselves. Members of Congress should take care to be fully informed in this matter. If the repeal cannot be accomplished amendments will be sought, which will reach the same end. There may be some cases of hardship to sailors in the practical application of the law as it has been administered, but there is no question that its general effect has been excellent. Congress should understand that the movement for the repeal of the statute has been organized chiefly by the men who are prevented by it from fleecing the sailors.

A printed circular, dated Fifth Avenue Hotel, Nov. 12, and signed, "One Hundred Cubans of New-York," has been forwarded to us. In this circular Secretary Fish is informed that the blood of the Cubans recently shot rests upon his head, and then comes the following threat: "We now demand your resignation from the office you disgrace; should our demand not be complied with in one day from its receipt, we have taken solemn oaths to revenge upon your person the murders committed through your slothfulness." If the Cubans, or any section of them, suppose that they will serve their cause by infamous letters of this kind, it will not be long before they find out that they have been woefully mistaken.

From the official returns which have been received it is certain that Mr. Hopkins has been elected Controller by a majority of at least 5,000, and Mr. Platt has been chosen Inspector of State Prisons by a somewhat larger majority. This result upon the State ticket is another reminder to politicians that the best men must be nominated for office if success is desired. Messrs. Hopkins and Platt were not more worthy than their associates on the Republican ticket, with one exception, but their Democratic opponents were notoriously unfit for the positions for which they were named, which was not the case with the other Democratic candidates. It is to this fact that their election is due, and not to the pretense that they derived strength from being on the Liberal Republican ticket. They may have got a few hundred votes on that account, but not the large excess they obtained over their competitors. The secret of their success is in the fact that citizens desiring honest and capable men in office voted for them without regard to party considerations.

Every one has heard of the man accused of theft who could establish his innocence by the testimony of a hundred witnesses who did not see him steal. The Twenty-third Street Stage Line yesterday resorted to exactly this line of defense in a suit brought by a lady who had been injured by one of their stages. The driver of the stage and the policeman on the beat testified that the accident was not known to them, after which the company proposed to prove by a physician that the plaintiff's wounds did not hurt her as much as she said they did. Curiously enough, the jury was not convinced by this line of evidence, and gave the plaintiff $5,000 damages, to which the court added an extra allowance of $200.

Senator Ferry is entitled to the credit of discovering merits in the representative system of Connecticut which are known to very few. It has been generally believed that basing representation upon towns instead of population is not only unjust in its operation, but wrong in principle. It is a method that has been adopted in very few States, and even in Connecticut its defects are so apparent that a large portion of the people have long sought to get rid of it. The agitation for a new Constitution arose chiefly from this desire. The matter is one which concerns only the people of the State, and if Senator Ferry can convert them to his views, nobody will have reason to complain.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning give a statement of the plan for Post Office savings banks to be recommended by the Postmaster General. Of this scheme it is to be remarked that it is not without precedent. The English Postal Department has for some years sustained it with measurable success, and there are not the same difficulties in comparing the experience of the two countries that exist in the case of the postal telegraph system. In this connection it may be remarked that the Treasury Department, investigating the savings banks of the country, finds a large proportion of them, it is reported, in very indifferent condition. We are inclined, however, to regard the scheme, and the allegations on which it is based, with considerable distrust. It is certain that, under State supervision, as in New-York, savings banks can be brought very nearly to perfection. In this State, up to 1869, the entire loss, in deposits of a thousand millions of dollars, was less than $100,000, and this for a period of fifty years. Any evils that may exist in the system, therefore, are not necessary to it. And it is to be considered that, if corruption or bad management should creep into a national system, they would be of vastly more consequence than in any single State.

We noticed some ten days since a cable dispatch announcing that the famous Tichborne trial had been postponed, on the motion of Mr. Hawkins, to Nov. 17, 1874—a little more than a year—and we remarked that the statement was incomprehensible. It now appears from the English journals that the motion was to adjourn to Nov. 17, 1873—or a little more than a fortnight. It is estimated that the summing up of the defense and the reply of Mr. Hawkins will consume not more than four weeks, and that the case will be ended by Christmas. It was begun on the 23d of April, and will then have lasted eight months.

CITY JOBS IN THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

Last year the Republicans had a working majority of between fifty and sixty in the Assembly, and of sixteen in the Senate. This year their majority in the Assembly will not exceed twenty, while on a strict party vote they cannot count upon a majority of more than one in the Senate. This close balance of parties will be regarded with a certain amount of satisfaction by the taxpayers of New-York. Last year the Republican majority was not so careful as it might have been of the interests of our local Treasury, and but for the timely vetoes of Gov. Dix, and the equally effectual knowledge that he would put his name to no bill which he believed to savor of jobbery, the legislative record of the year would have been much less satisfactory than it was to the people of this City. Some of the most active conspirators against the public purse of New-York have been dropped out from the list of legislators, while others have so narrowly escaped defeat as to impress upon them the necessity for leaving a better record next year.

So far as the introduction of objectionable bills involves any responsibility for their passage, last session's Democratic delegation from this City certainly carried off the palm of infamy, and there is no reason to suppose that any local job will fail this year because of the difficulty of getting some member to stand sponsor for it. If "Denny" Burns is no longer in his place to advocate the right of Court Clerks and Janitors to compel payment by legislative mandate of salaries never legally earned, and to urge the Legislature to save the courts the trouble of passing upon the claims of Sheriff Brennan, there are still left "Jimmy" Healey and "Jimmy" Hayes to bring a mature experience to bear upon the conduct of similar jobs. The "strikers" of the newspaper lobby may miss the services of "Mike" Norton, but they will find a much more dexterous and rather more unscrupulous fellow-worker in Harry Genet, or Cauldwell, of Westchester. The contractor's ring has been deprived of the invaluable services of Mr. Deering, but the knot of lawyers who appear to find highly remunerative employment in concocting gross and impudent jobs like the Local Improvement bill of last session, will doubtless find no lack of special pleaders in both Houses in 1874.

If, during the session of 1873, the most scandalous attempts to swindle the City found Democratic sponsors, the Republicans have suffered with perfect justice for their failure to give such bills the prompt quietus they deserved. A number of those bills will undoubtedly be again presented, probably in a somewhat altered shape, to the Legislature this Winter. New-York City will, as usual, make the largest contribution to the means at the disposal of the "third house," and the treatment given by members to City legislation will be, as it has been for at least five years past, a fair test of their fidelity to the public trust committed to them. Republicans in the Legislature can do an immense service to their party this Winter by setting their faces against everything in the shape of special legislation, obviously intended to take the management of the affairs of this City out of the hands of those directly responsible for it. Gov. Dix, in vetoing one of the Court Clerk salary bills of last session, laid down this very excellent rule: "The exercise of the legislative power of the State seems to me too elevated and grave in its character to be interposed for the adjustment of individual claims, unless they are indisputably just, and unless the ordinary legal remedies have been exhausted." Adherence by the Republican majority to the letter and the spirit of this statement will, apart from its bearing on the public interests, have a very decided influence in disappointing the Democrats of the chance for which they will work and watch, of completing next Fall their imperfect victory of this one.

Among the jobs whose reappearance next session is a matter of almost perfect certainty is the Newspaper Claims bill. There is $800,000 "in it," and that is a big enough prospective prize to maintain a lobby through several sessions. The objections to the various forms in which it was attempted to force these claims through the last Legislature have been too often stated by us to need repetition now. The Governor's veto message of the bill passed last session for the benefit of sundry needy and more or less disreputable journals, succinctly states the chief objection as follows: "The effect of this bill would be to revive and reopen a large number of fraudulent or exorbitant claims, which have already been before the courts or before the Board of Audit, and upon which the action of the board was prevented by the claimants themselves. * * The courts are always open to claimants, who ought to be left to their remedies before the appropriate tribunals, instead of being countenanced in resorting to the Legislature, and inducing it to assume, as it does by this bill, the exercise of judicial powers." With the holder of one of the largest of these claims occupying a seat in the Assembly, and in view of the vital importance to certain Democratic sheets of the success of these claims, the subject is one which will bear careful watching.

MONARCHY AT A DISCOUNT.

Our sympathy with European politics depends much on the questions involved. Wherever action is taken in behalf of right against wrong, wherever there is a fight going on for the furtherance of legitimate interests, there is an object for earnest attention. France has lately been in a position to entitle it to a large share of kindly feeling and consideration. The Republic was, so to say, thrust upon that country in its gloomiest hour. Though a change of Government was not then very desirable, there was for the French people in the word "Republic" something significant of hope, of confidence, and courage. Their Republican fathers had once saved the land from the invading foe. Republican soldiers had carried far and wide the glory of the French flag. Republican enthusiasm had worked wonders. Wonders of that kind unfortunately can seldom be repeated. The condition in which France found herself when freed from the imperial despotism rendered such a repetition impossible. The Republic could not ward off defeat. It did, at any rate, all that could be done to vindicate honor. Subsequently it vindicated order and law against the Commune, and secured an early liberation of the territory. So long as fighting was going on, so long as things were unsettled and unpromising, no voice was heard urging the claims and pleading for a return of a monarchical "savior." But when the dangers were passed, when brighter days seemed about to dawn, mischievous plottings began, and schemes were broached for the restoration of monarchy.

We have carefully watched the intrigues of the Royalists since they were openly carried on. The rumors and conjectures to which they now and then gave rise we submitted to our readers, with our own opinions about them. Our opinion, from the beginning, was that the desperate plan on foot to overthrow the Republic was likely to be foiled in the end. Too many points had to be gained, too many difficulties to be smoothed over, to warrant a successful issue. We thought the Monarchists would be thrown from one resource upon another, to find themselves in trouble and disappointment after all. They well deserved it. What they attempted to do in defiance of the people was simply disgraceful. They have not yet exhausted their whole store of treacherous devices. But it does not look as if they were to be winners in the game. All lovers of justice and fair play will rejoice over it. Justice ought with every honest statesman to go before petty sectarian interests. With French Monarchists, the latter considerations are predominant. For this reason alone, it would be a scandal to see them succeed. As Monarchists, they have a right to their opinions. They may hold them to be better than any other. Nobody can blame them for that. There is no side in politics absolutely good or absolutely bad. All that is to be desired is, that every community may enjoy the fullest degree of political rights and personal liberty. These privileges are not essentially inconsistent with monarchical institutions. England is a monarchy, and we doubt whether Bradlaugh's republic would be an improvement. Belgium is a monarchy, and Belgians would gain little by a political subversion.

If France were a monarchy, we should advise the French people to keep it and make the best of it. In politics it is always wiser to improve gradually the existing institutions than violently to change them, except in cases of extreme necessity. Such a necessity is not now impending in France. If the Republic failed to carry out the object for which a Government is established, it would be time enough to replace it. But Monarchists would rather not put it to the test. It displeases them; therefore it should be done away with. This, however, is too much for them at present. They could only have reached their selfish ends by stretching their right beyond the lines of justice—by turning their power against the people from whom it is derived. As things now stand they cannot even do that. The mainstay of their hopes is gone. The Comte De Chambord does not want to bear of any compromise. So they have to fall back on the most acceptable man to screen their ultimate designs. They have already taken in some of their sails. They prepare for a compromise with the Republicans. It remains for these to agree on a plan of delay which each party will endeavor to turn to its own advantage.

The latest intelligence leads us to believe that it will not be turned against the Republicans. If they are wise and watchful they will keep the Royalists in check, they will gain ground, and soon secure a majority which will enable them to take a firm stand. The conservative republic of M. Thiers will yet carry the day. Those who now conspire against it may come to their senses, and realize what an unpatriotic thing it is to engage in a political intrigue, which imperils public peace and ends in confusion and disappointment. The second best use of their time and talent would be to enrich the archives of the high school of diplomacy with their recent experiences. It would be edifying for them to learn what a royalist like M. De Chesnelong, who enriched himself in the trade which made the fortune of Cincinnati, thinks about dealing in pork and dealing with politics.

ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

Perhaps the existence of a great dictionary of any language is evidence of the decadence of its literature. It certainly is true that in all languages the great, the monumental works of literary art have preceded the dictionaries. Indeed, they in a great measure, if not chiefly, made the dictionaries necessary. It may be reasonably doubted whether such books as Crabbe's *Synonyms*, and Roget's *Thesaurus of Words and Phrases*, made chiefly to afford assistance in literary composition, have done much for the art which they were intended to foster. Writers whose command of language is so small that they need such books to enable them to express their thoughts clearly and forcibly, are generally those whose writings the world is best able to do without. The readers rather than the writers of books worth reading need dictionaries. But however this may be, a record of the vocabulary of any language, with an authoritative setting forth of the meaning, the orthography, the pronunciation, and the derivation of every word in it, is a recognized desideratum of the first order—one to the supplying of which great scholars have given the labors of years, sometimes of a life.

The English language has had dictionaries of any kind for only about one hundred and fifty years. If we except two little books, worthy of notice only on historical or bibliographic considerations, the Etymological English Dictionary of Nathan Bailey, published in 1720, is the first attempt to produce a work of its kind in our language; and it is much to the credit of the Stepney schoolmaster, (for such was his position,) that his dictionary is even at this date not without value, and is always sought by the student of language, and the possessor of a well-appointed library. Bailey's Dictionary did not deserve, according to our present knowledge and judgment, the first part of its title. It was not etymological. And, for that matter, neither was its great successor, Dr. Johnson's—the father of all modern works of the same kind. But it is no discredit either to Bailey or to Johnson that their etymologies are valueless; for in their day true etymology was unknown. Scientific etymology is a product of the last two generations, and is the result, on the one hand, of the scientific method which has been developed during that period, and on the other, in a great measure, of the discovery of the Sanskrit language, or rather of the relations of that language to the tongues spoken by all the Indo-European peoples. Thus far we have no really great and authoritative dictionary of the English language; none which in all its departments meets the wants and satisfies the judgments of scholars, and is worthy at once of the position of our mother tongue, and of the present condition of philological language. Nor, indeed, have we one which is a complete and convenient hand-book; one which the young student or the general reader may keep within easy reach, and turn to, sure of finding all that he needs to know about a word authoritatively, clearly, and succinctly set forth.

It is not surprising that such a deficiency in our educational apparatus should engage the attention of scholars and of all who are interested in the subject; and in the number of the London *Quarterly Review* just published is a long and elaborate article, the author of which is evidently a philologist of the first competence, and the object of which is to point out the deficiencies of the dictionaries we have, and to indicate what is required in that or in those, which we ought to have. In this article the American dictionaries are pronounced, without hesitation, the best—the most trustworthy, the most nearly complete, and the most serviceable records of the English language. Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, and particularly the latest edition of Webster's, which is justly styled the "Webster-Mahn Dictionary," are regarded by this high authority as superior to all others. The dictionary known as the Imperial is condemned with equal decision; not on account of its definitions or its orthography, but chiefly on account of its etymology, which is justly censured as fantastic on all points peculiar to itself, and not to be relied upon. Latham's great work, founded upon Johnson's, which has been recently completed, receives moderate commendation. But with all his praise of the Webster-Mahn Dictionary, the *Quarterly* critic is inclined to say, "bad is the best;" and he points out with thorough knowledge and convincing perspicuity the requirements which must be fulfilled to make a really satisfactory English dictionary. His ideal seems to be a work that combines the recent discoveries in historical etymology with the style of definition introduced by Johnson and perfected by Webster, and with the instructive historical arrangement of illustrative quotations from English authors from the time of Wickliffe to the present day. And there can be no doubt that such a work would be an ideally perfect dictionary; but it is one that requires such a range of knowledge, such vast and long-continued labor, that no one man could hope to bring it to perfection unless he could give to his task the best years of a prolonged and healthy life after he had fitted himself to undertake it, and even such a man would require many and able assistants. Such a dictionary the Philological Society of England has undertaken to produce by the help of readers in England and America, among whom the whole range of English literature has been parceled out; the plan being that the appearance and the disappearance of every word and of every sense of every word shall be recorded. But this stupendous labor, we are told, after fifteen years, is only a little more than half done, and is at a stand. The prospect, therefore, of a great dictionary is not encouraging; for in addition to this work, which, after so many years, is but half done and is stopped, there comes the gigantic labor of editing this mass of materials, and, in fact, of making the dictionary.

But, meanwhile, cannot we have a smaller dictionary, a handy word-book, which shall meet the needs of the general reader, and satisfy the critical judgment of the philologist? The *Quarterly Review* thinks that such a dictionary might be made within reasonable time, and indicates, positively and negatively, the way of making it. In the first place, as to the vocabulary: It should include all words which have really come into general use either in speech or in literature, but not words that occur only in a single author, and technical words should be catalogued apart from the rest of the language. In etymology words should be traced back to their ultimate simple origin; but protest is made "against the English dictionary being used as a receptacle for promiscuous philology not bearing on this distinct issue;" and the collocation of words from all languages, whether they are in the line of etymological succession or not, is condemned. Definitions should be only sufficiently numerous for "the historical development of the senses of a word," and not run into all the metaphorical and fanciful uses of which it is capable; as to this point, "moderation of aim" is strongly insisted upon. Wood-cut illustrations, diagrams, and attempts at elaborate scientific definition are condemned without qualification; the writer saying of the Webster-Mahn and the Worcester, notwithstanding his previous commendation of them, that "these volumes, with their sprinkling of poor little wood-cuts, have probably prevented many a father from buying an encyclopædia for his family, under the delusive impression that the illustrated dictionary would serve instead." And again: "It is no superfluous hint to the dictionary writer to ask him to keep his proper place in the field of knowledge." In other words, as Mr. Grant White more concisely put it—his views as to dictionaries being notably supported in every respect by the *Quarterly Reviewer*—these dictionaries "are too much like encyclopædias to be dictionaries, and too much like dictionaries to be encyclopædias." The want of such a dictionary, convenient in form and moderate in price, is greatly felt by a very large class of readers all over the world. He who satisfies it will have a great success.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

If ignorance is ever bliss, it certainly is not in matters relating to the preservation of life and health. It is impossible to imagine anything which more directly concerns every human being than a knowledge of sanitary laws, and yet there is nothing of which so large a majority of the people are totally ignorant. In most of our cities, it is true, boards of health are known to exist, and their officials, in seeking out the nests of disease, have occasion to inform thousands of people by a summary process that certain rules must be observed or health cannot be preserved. But few people ever get anything more than this experimental knowledge. The great need, therefore, has been the education of the people in sanitary science. Heretofore if the people desired instruction there were no teachers. But this want has now been met in great part by the American Health Association, which concluded its important session in this City, yesterday.

There is no one of the papers read before the association which cannot be perused with profit. We have given up much of our space to the proceedings of the association, because of our conviction of their importance, and the necessity of adding to public knowledge on these subjects. The facts concerning the present condition of the public health, and the means of improving it, having been fully presented by this association, it now remains for the authorities and the people to take some steps in the matter. The two papers which especially call for the immediate attention of the authorities are those relating to sanitary organization in the rural districts, and the necessity for general health laws and local ordinances. Both depend, of course, upon legislative action, and both should be carefully considered during the approaching sessions of the State Legislatures. State health boards, having supervisory powers over local organizations, are a necessity which should be met without delay. Any movement in this direction will be met by the objection that it will create an army of office-holders, and entail additional burdens of taxation upon the people. It will do nothing of the kind. The sanitary rules which must be observed are few and simple. The duty of enforcing them can be imposed by law upon any existing local authorities. The supervising authority could be a single Commissioner, and the expense of his office would be trifling.

But official action must be reinforced by the education of the people in hygiene. The address delivered upon this subject last evening by Hon. Andrew D. White is most timely, and should receive that attention which it deserves, both from the importance of the subject and the method of its treatment. Sanitary reform can never be fully accomplished until the people are convinced of its necessity, and informed of the means of attaining it. To this end hygiene must be kept in the foreground in all our educational systems. Hitherto, the most important of all branches of knowledge is that one which has been most neglected. If there is a radical change made at once in this matter, we may hope that the next generation will be better able to deal intelligently with these questions. It is quite certain that people who have been thoroughly educated in hygiene will have a keener sense of its importance, and take much greater interest in it than those whose indifference is chiefly the result of ignorance. Sanitary organizations, having behind them an intelligent public sentiment, can then hope to battle with much greater success against the dangers which threaten human life and health on every side.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DETECTIVES.

The alleged kidnapping affair in Jersey City is a little mysterious. So far as the facts are known, it appears that three private detectives from Pinkerton's agency went on Tuesday afternoon to Bowe's Hotel, in that place, and without showing any warrant seized upon the proprietor and attempted to carry him off to this City. Upon being in turn arrested by officers of the local Police, the detectives, claimed to have a requisition from Gov. Dix for the arrest of Bowe to answer a charge of burglary. Upon examination before a New-Jersey Police Justice, one of the detectives admitted that the requisition was not in their hands when they first attempted the arrest, and only arrived after the affair was over. It appears, moreover, that they were commissioned to apprehend Bowe by District Attorney Phelps, and it is stated, we know not how correctly, that Bowe is really wanted as a witness in one of the late bond robberies.

The details of this rather perplexing affair are not yet certain enough to permit us to express a decided opinion. One thing certainly is clear if the evidence may be trusted—that the detectives used unwarrantable violence to their prisoner and to bystanders who essayed to interfere. And if it be true that Bowe was arrested on a fictitious indictment for burglary, merely to secure his evidence in another case, such a proceeding must be considered, to say the least, a very dubious and dangerous method of forwarding the ends of justice. On this point, however, and on the general legality of the whole proceeding, judgment must be suspended until all the facts are before us. So far as the District Attorney's office is concerned, we do not doubt that full warrant and authority will be produced for every step that has been taken. Whatever offense has been committed we are quite sure will be shown to arise from the indiscretion of the detectives, and that the error of the District Attorney, if error has been committed, lay solely in the choice of his agents.

But here is the point to which we wish to draw attention. Why were private detectives employed at all in a case of this kind, when we have in our Police Department a large detective force paid for just this service? If some recent statistics are trustworthy, the officers detailed for detective duty are by no means overburdened with work. At all events, they are the persons assigned by the public authorities to carry out this branch of the public service, and to them it seems natural to suppose the District Attorney would turn for assistance in a case like the present.

We have already expressed our regret at the inconclusive termination of the trial accorded to Capt. Irving and Officer Farley. They have not been proved guilty, but they have not been shown to be free from guilt. The doubts of their innocence which plainly existed in the District Attorney's office before the investigation have apparently not been removed by its unsatisfactory result, and this disagreeable affair in Jersey City appears to be one of the consequences. The utility or morality of the private detective system we regard as extremely doubtful, but there seems to be little doubt as to the propriety of their employment by a public prosecuting officer when public detectives are at his disposal. If, therefore, District Attorney Phelps so employed them, it must have been because he does not repose implicit confidence in Capt. Irving and his officers.

We need not dwell on the misfortune of such a want of harmony between the two departments of our public administration most intimately concerned with the prevention and punishment of crime. It is one of the unfortunate results of the manner in which the late investigation was conducted, and will help, no doubt, to make the Commissioners share our regret that their verdict, whatever it may be, will now leave in painful uncertainty the guilt or innocence of the accused detectives.

FRANCE.

THE DEATH-BLOW TO THE MONARCHISTS' HOPES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 24, 1873.

Events are beginning to crowd upon us, and in five days the vacation of the Assembly will end. Several things have happened to change the aspect of things very materially. First of all, and most important of all, may be mentioned the letter of the Comte De Chambord, which appeared in the *Union* of yesterday evening, and in all the evening papers. This letter has given a death-blow to the hopes of the extreme Monarchists, and only one or two of their organs attempt to excuse it. The Orleanist branch of the party gives up Henri V., the *Journal de Paris* the organ of the Orleanist Princes, saying that it does so with regret, with profound sadness; but it can no longer disguise the fact that Henri V. is impossible. One thing is very clear, and that is the fact of the Comte De Chambord's indifference. He wants to be called back by the people, or not at all. The following is a translation of this famous letter, addressed to M. Chesnelong:

Salzburg, Oct. 27, 1873.

I have kept, Monsieur, so agreeable a reminiscence of your visit to this place, and I have conceived for your character so deep an esteem, that I do not hesitate to reply to you frankly as you yourself came so loyally to me.

You spoke to me during long hours of the destinies of our beloved country, and I know that, on your return, you employed, in the midst of your colleagues, language which claims my eternal gratitude. I thank you to have so well understood the anguish of my mind, and not to have made any concealment of the unalterable fixity of my resolution.

And so I did not allow myself to be disturbed when public opinion, carried away by a current which I deplore, pretended that I consented at last to become the legitimate King of the revolution. I had for guarantee the testimony of a man of honor, and I was resolved to keep silence so long as I should not be forced to make an appeal to your loyalty.

But since, in spite of your efforts, misunderstandings are accumulating, and endeavoring to obscure my policy, which is open as the day, I owe the whole truth to the country, by which I may be misconstrued, but which pays homage to my sincerity, because it knows that I never have deserted it, and never will.

I am asked at present for the sacrifice of my honor. What can I reply, except that I cannot sacrifice anything whatever from my preceding declarations? The pretensions of yesterday give me the measure of the exigencies of the morrow, and I cannot consent to inaugurate a reign, reparatory and strong, by an act of weakness.

It is the fashion, you are aware, to oppose to the firmness of Henri V. the clearsightedness of Henri IV. "The violent love I bear to my subjects," said that Monarch often, "renders everything possible and honorable for me."

I pretend, on this point, not to yield to him in anything, but I should be glad to know what known and imprudent man would have drawn on himself who should have dared to recommend him to repudiate the standard of Arques and Ivry.

You belong, Monsieur, to the province in which he was born, and you will be, like myself, of opinion that he would soon have disarmed his interlocutor, in saying to him, with his Bearnese flash: "Friend, take my white flag; it will always guide you on the road to honor and victory."

I am accused of not holding in sufficiently high esteem the valor of our soldiers, and that at a moment when I only aspire to confide to them everything that I hold most dear. People forget that honor is the common patrimony of the house of Bourbon and of the French Army, and that on that ground they cannot fail to agree.

No; I do not disregard any one of the glories of my country; and God only, in the depth of my exile, has seen my tears of gratitude flow every time that, either in good or evil fortune, the sons of France have shown themselves worthy of her.

But we have a great work to accomplish together. I am ready, perfectly ready, to undertake it when called on to do so—to-morrow, this evening, or this moment. That is why I wish to remain entirely what I am; for, if lessened to-day, I should be powerless to-morrow.

The business in hand is nothing less than to reconstitute on its natural basis a society profoundly disturbed, to insure with energy the reign of the law, to restore prosperity at home, to contract durable alliances abroad, and, above all, not to fear to employ force in the service of order and justice.

Conditions are spoken of, but were any laid down by the young Prince, whose loyal embrace I met with so much joy, and who, listening only to his patriotism, came spontaneously to me, bringing to me, in the name of all his friends, assurances of peace, devotedness, and reconciliation?

Guarantees also are required; but were any asked for from that Bayard of modern times, in that memorable night of May 24, when the Government imposed on his modesty the glorious mission of calming his country by one of those phrases of an honest man and soldier which reassure the good and make the wicked tremble?

I have not, it is true, like him borne the sword of France in twenty battle-fields, but I have preserved intact, for forty three years, the sacred deposit of our traditions and our liberties. I have a right, therefore, to reckon on the same confidence, and I ought to inspire the same security.

My person is nothing; my principle, everything. France will see the end of her trials when she shall be willing to comprehend that truth. I am the necessary pilot—the only man capable of steering the ship into port, because I have wisdom and authority to do so.

You, Monsieur, can do much toward dissipating misunderstandings and terminating weaknesses in the hour of the struggle. Your consolatory words in leaving Salzburg are unceasingly present to my thought; France cannot perish, for Christ still loves his French, and when God has resolved to save a people he takes care that the empire of justice shall not be placed in any hands but those that are firm enough to uphold it.

HENRI.

M. Chesnelong.

The gentleman to whom this letter is addressed is a Deputy from the Department of the Basses-Pyrénées. He is an amiable man, of literary and artistic tastes and a large fortune, who is fond of appearing in public life and of writing pamphlets. During the Empire he was a very strong friend of the Napoleon dynasty, and during the Gambetta Republic he managed to get on with the authorities, and even interceded for some of the Bonapartists. His course offers an exact parallel to that of John Evelyn in the time of Cromwell, and it seems that M. Chesnelong wanted to play Evelyn's rôle to the end by going for the legitimate King of France, as Evelyn went for King Charles and brought him back to Monk. But here the parallel ends, for Charles was ready to come back upon the terms made by Parliament, while Henri V. wants to make his own terms. M. Chesnelong came back, and, being an amiable and intelligent gentleman, put the best possible face upon the declarations of the Comte De Chambord, and even added some politic phrases on his own account. If the Comte De Chambord had said nothing, all might have gone well, but he promptly wrote to the *Union*, disowning the assertion that he was ready to salute the tricolors, and now he writes this letter for the purpose of throwing M. Chesnelong overboard as gracefully and kindly as possible. But in disavowing so, good a friend, Henri V. has committed suicide, and there is no longer an attempt to uphold his claims. M. Chesnelong is greatly esteemed by all parties, and he is very sincerely pitied now because he had to deal with a Prince who is, in this day and generation, thoroughly impracticable. A feeble attempt is now being made to get him to abdicate in favor of the Comte De Paris, but this, he says, he cannot do, and has no more right to do than he has to forswear his principles and his flag.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM.

Snow began falling at Caldwell, Warren County, during Tuesday night, and continued [illegible] o'clock Wednesday morning, when it had reached a depth of twelve inches.

THE HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

THE EVENING SESSION.

ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT WHITE, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, AND OTHERS.

The evening session of the American Health Association took place at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton presiding. The attendance was larger than at previous sessions. The Chairman introduced Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., President of Cornell University, as the first speaker. He said President White would address them upon "Sanitary Science" in its relations to public instruction.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WHITE.

President White spoke as follows:

You are well aware that it is not by virtue of any special claims as an investigator in sanitary science, or as a student of it to any great extent, that I now address you; but when I was invited to speak it seemed a good opportunity to make one more point in behalf of certain great manly studies in our system of public instruction, and especially in our institutions for advanced instruction, and, therefore, an opportunity not to be neglected. The generations that come after us will doubtless wonder at what this age has done, but I think they will wonder far more at what it has not done. There will be wonder at discoveries, inventions, reforms, at all our conquests in the realms of mind and matter; but I think the wonder will grow when notice is taken of the utter neglect in great systems of education, and the most important subjects which occupy us, either for material purposes or for mental purposes and moral advancement. Look first for a moment at the neglect of political studies. Here is a great Republic based, as all confess, upon the knowledge of those who live beneath its sway. And yet you may go from one end of the country to the other and you hardly find the slightest provision for any real instruction in political science, whether it be in political economy or political history. If, during the war of our rebellion any thoughtful American wished to find out what that history was in which the germs of that great struggle were planted and developed, he had to go for such knowledge to the great public lecture of Paris, or the private lecture-room of Neymann at Berlin. The case is still worse in regard to that great class of studies comprehended under the designation of social science. Every year our national Legislature and some forty State and Territorial Legislatures, and a vast number of county and town boards are brought face to face with the most vital social problems. They are called upon to make great expenditures in the prevention and cure of pauperism, for the repression and punishment of crime, for the treatment of lunatics of various sorts, for the care of idiots of various grades, for the special treatment of inebriates, for the cure of the sick in hospitals, for general measures of prevention as regards epidemics, and yet no one will gainsay my remarks that on no subject is our Legislature, and all our various bodies, so utterly blind as on this. If we look at the result of this as regards expenditure, the case is bad enough. The amount annually expended in all our States for this purpose is something enormous. The only approach which we have to the palaces of the Old World are in the various hospitals and prisons and asylums of the New. I can speak of this want of knowledge from personal experience, I can stand on the confession on this subject. It has been my lot more than once to vote on such appropriations in a legislative body. I remember especially one case where the Legislature of this State was called upon to establish a great asylum at vast expense for a certain class of lunatics. The case was very pressing. A careful report from a commission showed that some provision of this sort must be made. A bill was passed, the buildings were erected, and yet, when all was done, we were assured by an expert, who had no interest one way or the other in the matter, that all our well-meant benevolence had, perhaps, resulted in almost as much evil as good, and that the whole institution was a failure as regards the immediate purposes for which it was erected. The simple cause for this was that in that whole Legislature, in the lower House, in the upper House, and in the Executive Department, there was not one person who had ever given any close attention to subjects of this kind, and we had been obliged to trust entirely to those who could give no [illegible] of information, no matter from what source. But if the immediate results are so unfortunate, the remote results are still more so.

ENGLAND'S HARVEST OF EVIL.

If any one wishes to see what vicious methods of dealing with great social questions will produce, he has only to look at the great harvest of evil which England is now reaping from seed sown 300 years ago, especially as regards the treatment of her pauper and criminal classes. I have said that there is no provision for thorough instruction. The reason is two-fold. The first is the reluctance of educators to take up new subjects of study, or, at least, to present the [illegible] thoroughly. But the other and far more effective reason is the fact that we have so few institutions for advanced education which have the means to make provision for such teaching. The last report of the Commissioners of Education at Washington shows that we have in this country about [illegible] establishments calling themselves colleges or universities. You may count on your fingers all those who really have any claim to either title. In obedience to the demands of sect or of locality we have gone on multiplying institutions insufficiently endowed, wretchedly equipped with everything necessary, especially to scientific investigation, until we have now hardly three or four in possession of the means to present any new subject of study involving any outlay for investigation or for equipment. Still the time has come when such provision should be made. Whether it is to be made by the munificence of private individuals, or by State endowments, is not here the question. The proposition to which I shall speak especially is this—that provision should be made for instruction in human physiology, hygiene, and sanitary science in all departments of public instruction—in our public schools, by providing fundamental instruction, especially in the simple principles of physiology and hygiene; in college and university, by presenting this general instruction in a more extended way, and by promoting investigation; in medical colleges, by giving more special instruction in matters relating to public and international hygiene, and in our departments of engineering and polytechnic and technological schools, and that especial provision should be made for instruction in sanitary engineering. In regard to the first of these provisions, that for popular instruction, few probably are aware of the need of them. Take, for example, the revelation made within the past year at the outbreak of yellow fever at a Southern city. Two things in relation to that revealed very clearly the evil of which I speak. First, the cause assigned to the disease shows the utter want of sanitary knowledge in the people at large, and second, the real cause, since revealed, shows the absolute blindness to the simplest principles of sanitary science on the part of those immediately concerned. When the yellow fever broke out at Shreveport it was telegraphed all over the country that it was caused by the removal of the obstructions in the river above the city. That statement went all over the city unchallenged. So far as I know no one thought of expressing doubt publicly as to the statement that the yellow fever was caused by a more plentiful supply of water at the wharves of that city—the fact being that this would conduce rather to the removal of the causes of the disease than to the prevention of them. At last same information as to the real cause, and it was found that in that hot climate men had been allowed to accumulate the material in which disease germs arise abundantly, that the simplest truths of sanitary science had been ignored, and that the consequence was perfectly simple and natural. But it is not merely in such out-standing parts of the nation that such ignorance exists. It is spread throughout our own country districts, even the most enlightened districts, and you will find prevailing in many of our country towns traditions and superstitions in regard to this matter that are most surprising. You will find some of these things which are known to be absolutely deadly considered in the whole as healthful. Strange as it may seem, you may hear people who take the papers, who are supposed to be within reach of the great sources of information—you may hear such people, I say, maintaining that after all the emanations of the cess-pool are rather conducive to health than to disease; that their fathers had lived and thriven in such an atmosphere, and that, therefore, they think in some way that it has a healthy influence. I can point you to an exceedingly pleasant village which I have sometimes to visit, where, with a plentiful supply of water, there is an absolute want of any system of sewerage. Typhoid and typhus go zig-zag through that town every year or two, making victims, yet you can't induce the people of that village to believe that their unsewerage condition has anything to do with it. But it is not merely in the country districts that this state of things has existed.

GENERAL IGNORANCE OF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

Up to a very recent period at least this same ignorance was manifested in a very surprising degree in this Metropolis. It is now about five years since, with two other members of our State Senate, I visited this City. I sat in this City in the commission for examining into certain branches of the City Administration, and especially into the conduct of that branch which had the care of the public health. The state of things revealed was such as could only exist under a great and widespread ignorance on the part of citizens of the first principles of sanitary science. To give an idea of this ignorance, let me recall, as nearly as I can, a little episode in the investigation. It happened that the late Judge Whiting, who had charge of the investigation on the part of the Citizen's Association, put on the stand a young physician, who testified that the Health Officers or Wardens or Inspectors were men utterly ignorant of the first principles relating to the public health which they were appointed to preserve. In order to refute this the head of the Health Department at the time brought on the stand, in perfect good faith, several of these Health Officers. Toward the close of the examination of the first one Judge Whiting asked this question, "Did you have a case of small-pox in your ward?" and he answered, "Yes, Sir." Judge Whiting—Did you visit the patient? Witness—No, Sir. Judge Whiting—Why not? Witness—For the same reason that you would not—that I was afraid of taking it myself. Judge Whiting—Did the family have any care? Witness—Yes, Sir; they had "highjinnicks;" they doctored themselves. As the other witnesses came in, Judge Whiting used this as a sort of test question—as a sort of key to unlock the system, and show the utter ignorance that prevailed in every department of it. Every witness was asked: "Well, have you any 'highjennecks' in your ward?" Some of the witnesses thought they had, some thought they had not, some thought they had them pretty badly, some thought they had them in some parts of the ward, some thought they had them in other parts of the ward. At last the Judge asked a witness who had been answering his question in this way: "Do you know what the word 'highjennecks' means?" and he replied: "Yes, Sir; I do. It means a bad smell arising from dirty water." Of course the exhibition was vastly amusing, but after all the guffaw was over a sad afterthought necessarily came to every thinking man as to the condition of the great metropolis which allowed all its dearest material interests to be placed in such hands as this. It may be said that this was the result of a political system, but it was not. Had there been a tithe of the instruction which should have prevailed, the simple knowledge that should have existed on this subject, such a thing would have been impossible, no matter what the political exigencies or arrangements were. So much for the need of popular enlightenment on this subject. Look now at a higher range. It is only a few years since the country was startled by the outbreak of a malignant type of fever in one of the leading boarding-schools in England. The result was that several ladies from the most respectable families in the country lost their lives. The school had always been considered an admirable one. It was under the charge of a principal and instructors in every way worthy of their calling, but an investigation by competent persons showed that causes of zymotic disease lurked at every corner of the edifice, and that the only wonder was that the disease had not come earlier and spread even wider. Look now at the want of special and technical instruction.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON QUARANTINE.

It is little over ten years since the International Commission on Quarantine Matters sat in Paris. They did a great and noble work, but its results have taken no such hold upon the policy of various States as they ought to have taken. What is the reason of this? There are admirable sanitarians in our own country and in others. We have several of whom the country may justly be proud; but the difficulty is that our institutions have not given us enough of them, so that nothing like a sound public opinion can be created. One or two, or half a dozen, cannot, in so great a country as this, accomplish so great a work, and especially they cannot if they are burdened with the laborious duty of a Metropolitan physician. There is an interest, in view of this want of special instruction in our medical colleges in public hygiene—hygiene in its relation to quarantine matters, in regard to the prevention of epidemics, in regard to sanitary provision for the wants of great cities and districts of countries. Again, if you go into any of our interior States you will find that anything like a thorough or carefully thought-out or wrought-out system of sewerage is a very rare exception to a very widespread rule. Nothing can be more inadequate than the system of sewerage of nine-tenths of our cities, and, indeed, until recently, the City of New-York, with all its magnificent provision of water supply, and in spite of its splendid position for drainage, was very improperly provided for in this respect. So much for the want of these different branches of instruction in this great science, and now as to the remedy which I would propose. First, as regards public schools, I would make provision for simple instruction in the elements of physiology and hygiene, either by the use of some short and plain text-book, or, what is still better, by lectures from some competent resident physician. I confess that I greatly prefer the latter method. Not only theory, but experience, leads me to prefer it. Were it not that we have made a very great mistake in our systems of public instruction, by severing our common-school instruction from advanced instruction, we should by this time have a body of teachers in our common schools abundantly able to lecture to the pupils without a text-book. I trust the time will come when provision will be made just as thoroughly for advanced instruction as for primary and common school instruction, when all will be connected together, when the present illogical separation that exists, under which primary and common school education is provided for by the State, and advanced education is left very inadequately provided by various religious denominations, will be done away with. But at present we have comparatively now teachers in our public schools who are competent, without text-books, to teach a subject of this kind; therefore it is that I would have provision made, in our larger schools especially, for lectures by resident physicians. That the interest of pupils can be roused in this way I know, for I have seen it fully tried. It is one of those subjects in which, with a little care, the great body of school children can be greatly interested, and this without the slightest detriment to other subjects. The very change of method will make them come back to other subjects of study with renewed vigor. Next, as to instruction in our colleges and universities, I would have a systematic instruction in physiology and hygiene. Those who have read Herbert Spencer's work on education, no matter what they may think of some minor ideas, must have been greatly struck by that part in which he gives his estimate of the comparative value of different branches of knowledge, and among those which should be placed first he names human physiology. The reason is very simple. Human physiology is simply the study of a machine which we are to run, nay, which is to run us for three score years and ten. Certainly it is a study which falls very directly to us. The study of hygiene naturally comes in connection with it, and it was in obedience to this idea that in framing the general course of instruction for a new university established in this City careful provision for physiology and hygiene was made. An expensive study of models were purchased, diagrams from Paris and London were obtained, and what was far better, a young professor, who had already begun to obtain a reputation not only as a close investigator but as an impressive lecturer, was set at the work. The result has been most satisfactory. I am persuaded that an indication of the study of this kind forms an admirable relief from other studies, pursued in a different way, and for a different purpose. In this case, the study of physiology and hygiene has been made very thorough. Frequent and close examinations have been demanded, and it has been made not merely a study for information, but a study for discipline. And here let me say that, as a starting-point for scientific studies, the study of hygiene and of sanitary science seems to me to have great value. It is not, perhaps, the best point theoretically from which to start, but practically it has been found to be as good as any other.

INSTRUCTION IN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Next, as to instruction in our medical colleges, I speak here with great diffidence, for there are those about me more competent to discourse on this question than I am. I am well aware that all the knowledge, the affected knowledge that is given to sanitary science in the country, so far as its advanced branches are concerned, is now given in the medical colleges. But it seems to me that not yet is sufficient place given good instruction in public hygiene, sufficient study of that kind which gives to town authorities, county authorities, State authorities, the national authority, a body of experts who can be relied upon in various public emergencies. Next as to instruction in departments of engineering, and in our scientific, polytechnic and technological institutions. Within the past twenty-five years there has been created a science of sanitary engineering. I say within the past twenty-five years, although I know that engineering, even in ancient times, had frequent reference to sanitary instructions. Any one who has walked along the Tiber at Rome, or the Cloaca Maxima, is well aware of that; but it is within the past twenty-five years that the science has been placed on solid foundations. Vital statistics appeal to the introduction of sunlight, of pure water and air into our dwellings and cities, and engineering has shown us the best methods of accomplishing this result. Any one who will take up the recent work on this subject of Mr. Baldwin Latham will see what great conquest has here been made. The statistics show that of seven leading towns and districts in England, such as Croydon, Ely, Salisbury, and others, where careful and thorough modes of sewerage prevail the percentage of deaths has been reduced from forty to twenty per cent. I also see from calculations made on the basis of Dr. Allen's tables that there is a saving to these districts pecuniarily. Taking into view the fact that for every death prevented about twenty cases of disease are prevented, and I will say that judged even from the cold financial point of view the result has been magnificent. What the result would be by good modes of sanitary engineering may be judged from the statement in Dr. Lionel Beales' book on diseased germs, which is that by a good system of sewerage 100,000 lives are saved annually in England. But I am aware of the opposition that will be made to any attempt to introduce these studies. First it will be said that there is little material in this subject for advanced instruction, and that we know very little regarding the causes or the nature of diseases. That is partly true and partly not true. Unquestionably, the true theory of disease is yet to be wrought out, although everything leads us to suppose that science is at last upon the right track, but unquestionably in relation to the germ of disease, great conquests are yet to be made, but it is a matter of great satisfaction to me, and I doubt not to all of you, that one of the most careful of American investigators is to speak on that subject this evening. So, too, the relations of ozone to various diseases is a matter in which conquests are still to be made. There are multitudes of questions yet to be solved, but still conquests have been achieved already.

THE RELATIONS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES TO PHYSICAL CAUSES.

And a very great conquest was made when it was found that zymotic diseases had relation to physical causes, and that the causes were ascertainable and removable. So, too, we have made conquests, as I have stated already, in sanitary engineering. There is material for study. We have made great advances in the study of vital statistics—there is another object of study. I think that this objection, feeble as it is at present, should rapidly become the more feeble as science advances, and it can have but little weight among thoughtful men. But there is finally another class of objections which are more constantly made—the same objection that has been made to every change in the curriculum of study, from the days of Erasmus until now, and to any liberty in the choice of studies. That objection is on the score of discipline and culture. I remember once that when this objection was made in the presence of the late Horace Greeley he cried out "Discipline! I hate the word." Nor was this exclamation unnatural. Few words have done more harm to the progress of education than this. I am the last to say anything against what is now known as the older system of education or of classical education in general. I prize it; I love it; but if there was no argument to show that it is by no means the only mode of discipline and study the return made by the Commissioners of the English Government, after their examination of the English Public Schools, is certainly proof on this point. It is there shown that seventy per cent. of the students under the old system, carried out as it is to its very highest point, failed to make any worthy use of their advantage. What are disciplinary studies? I maintain simply that they are those which for any reason whatever a man takes hold of, and which take hold of him. It matters not whether the study be in obedience to natural tastes, or whether it be forced upon the student. That is the thing—that the study be taken hold of, and that it take hold of the mind of the person studying. Now, in our primary instruction, the studies which I here advocate take hold by virtue of great numbers of pupils; take hold of them by virtue of their being different from other studies, by virtue of their appealing to natural objects. Any teacher will bear me out in saying that as regards pupils of an early age, there is no difficulty in this respect. As regards colleges and universities, there are but two things on which we can rely to cause studies to take hold upon the minds of students and to receive thorough attention. The first is natural love for them on the part of the student. The other is their value to the student as regards his direct aims and purposes in life. We cannot in colleges and universities do what was formerly done in England—take the student and whip him. We have to trust to one or the other of these two classes of incentives. Now the number is considerable of those who, from one motive or the other, would take up this great subject of study. All would not do it; the majority, probably, would not do it; but if an opportunity were offered, I am satisfied that from every college and every university would go out a body of men not only well instructed in the great principles which underlie sanitary matters, but well disciplined in the obtaining of such instruction. And now, as to the other branch of the objection—the objection on the score of culture?

THE HIGHEST CULTURE.

I prize all literary study as highly as any person ought, but yet I maintain that there is, after all, a higher culture. The very ideal, the very god of literary culture is Goethe, and yet, splendid as he was, there is a higher culture which he lacked, even from a purely earthly point of view. I maintain that in studies of this sort there comes a culture, a high purpose, a culture of thought for our fellow-men, a culture involving the idea of duty, which certainly is worth any sort of culture. If any one objects that these studies are based upon physiology, which has led man into dangerous paths; that it is, in fact, an unsafe study, I would simply point to these words, uttered so long ago and from which certainly these objectors will make no appeal: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." There is great truth in these words. We all feel them. But what is that truth, what is that fear? Is it the mere selfish fear which the African native feels for the madness of his fetish? Is it the mere groveling fear which the Turkish slave feels for the tyranny of the satrap placed over him? Certainly not. The only wholesome fear is that fear based not on mystic dread of tyranny, but fear to violate those great laws by which the Divine power which maintains and regulates this universe, governs all. That is the fear which lies at the beginning of wisdom, and among these studies, calculated to impress upon us the existence of laws the violation of which is followed by penalties strictly imposed, are foremost those subjects to which this association is now so worthily devoting its attention.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

The Chairman next introduced F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., President of Columbia College, who delivered an address upon the germ theory of disease in its relations to hygiene.

John Ordronaux, M. D., LL. D., of New-York, State Commissioner in Lunacy and member of the State Board of Charities, was afterward introduced, and delivered an address upon the "Relations of Hygiene to Pauperism and Insanity."

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The association will convene for its concluding conference for this year, at the board rooms of the Health Department, No. 301 Mott street, at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day. It is to be a meeting for the discussion of practical matters by the health officers and scientific members who have not yet left the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

"Il Trovatore" will be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening, by Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, and Signori Campanini and Del Puente. At the matinée, to-morrow, "Ernani," with Signori Campanini and Nannetti, M. Maurel, and Mlle. Torriani, is to be the opera. Neither of these works of Verdi is likely to be repeated this season. The arrangements for next week include a performance of "Mignon," on Monday, and, later on, the first representation of "Rigoletto," with M. Maurel, Signori Campanini and Nannetti, Mlle. Torriani, and Miss Cary.

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

"Il Flauto Magico" was sung at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening. The performance did not differ from that which recently occurred at the Grand Opera-house, Mme. di Murska awaking a great deal of enthusiasm by her facile delivery of the high and florid music of *Astrafiammante*, Mme. Lucca caroling the flowing melodies allotted to *Pamina*, and Signor Vizzani, M. Jamet, and Signor Ronconi—the latter wearing a brand-new costume made in imitation of a parrot's plumage—filling the remaining parts. During the representation an unpleasant incident occurred. After a protracted intermission, the curtain rose for the second act, and disclosed the priests of *Sarastro* awaiting their leader. They awaited him patiently, and the audience followed their example, until M. Dubreul, the stage manager, came forward, and, announcing that M. Jamet—who, by the way, had already sung—was indisposed, asked their indulgence for a brief delay. Upon this the priests departed, the scene was changed, and soon afterward *Sarastro* reappeared and recited *Quis degno* as though nothing had occurred. Everybody, of course, understood that M. Jamet was in excellent health, and was certain that his unwillingness to fulfill his task did not arise from sickness. It was felt, however, that no cause except illness should bring about a suspension of the entertainment by an artist's refusal to do his duty toward the public; and had the audience given expression to its sentiment, it could scarcely have been accused of harshness....To night, "Il Trovatore" will be interpreted. Signor Tamberlick will personate *Manrico*, Signor Mari *il Conte di Luna*, Mme. di Murska *Leonora*, and Mme. Lucca *Azucena*. The quartet is unquestionably a powerful one.

DRAMATIC.

AFFAIRS AT NIBLO'S.

"The Black Crook," which is without doubt one of the most comprehensive and brilliant variety-entertainments ever offered in this City, is to have fresh attractions on and after this evening. Saturday matinées are of regular occurrence at Niblo's, the performance being given at such in its entirety.

DEFALCATION IN PROVIDENCE.

Stephen P. Wardwell, for many years Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Providence, R. I., is reported to be a defaulter to that institution, but not to as large an amount as to affect the standing of the bank. The *Journal* of yesterday says: "It appears from Mr. Wardwell's confession, that some years ago he engaged in a speculation with the bank's money, the unfortunate issue of which, with its train of evil consequences, left him a debtor to the bank in the sum of about $45,000. This burden he has adroitly managed to carry along for several years, without the knowledge of his associates in the bank, and in such manner as to escape detection at the rigid quarterly examinations by the Directors. A part of it was in the form of a loan at the bank's corresponding bank in New-York. When at last payment of this loan was required by the New-York bank, the guilty secret could be retained no longer, and Mr. Wardwell yesterday astounded one of the Directors by a disclosure of the situation. An examination of the Cashier's accounts was at once commenced by the Directors, aided by Bank Examiner Mygatt. So far as the examination had proceeded yesterday, the statements of the Cashier had been verified, and the examiners are led to believe that the loss is no greater than the sum before stated. The work will be completed to-day, when an official statement will be made of the exact condition of this deplorable affair. Mr. Wardwell has, of course, been displaced, and Mr. Alex. Farnum has been chosen Cashier pro tem. The late Cashier's bonds amount to $15,000, and his private property, which will be transferred to the bank, to nearly as much more, so that the loss to the bank, as at present appears, will be small. The capital of the bank is $1,000,000."

BLOODY AFFRAY.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Advices from the Cherokee nation say that on Monday last a Cherokee desperado named R. J. Foreman was assassinated at Tahlequah, in a fight between several parties. Before Foreman died he killed two of his assailants, one of whom was a member of the Cherokee Legislature.

A HOUSE MOVING LOCOMOTIVE.

On Wednesday afternoon a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was switched off the main track and run on a turn-table in Elizabeth, N. J. The engine ran across the turn-table and lifted a small two-story frame-house, in which the switch-tender's family lived, moving it fifteen feet from its foundation. Fortunately the inmates escaped without injury. The engine and several cars got off the track and sunk about three feet in the mud but sustained no injury, and after nine hours' work the wrecking gang succeeded in replacing them on the track.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Continued from First Page.

istence of the revolution had depended on these supplies, it would have been crushed long ago. It is a positive fact that less than 750,000 bags of ammunition have been received by the Cubans from the United States, altogether. Although they have spent their money freely, the trouble has been the refusal to the Cuban colonists of the same rights of war which were granted to Spanish Americans in their revolt of 1811. This has made the transfer of arms to Cuba so costly as almost to be prohibitory.

A large number of citizens and Cubans congregated at No. 52 Exchange place, the office of Capt. G. Brown, and arrangements were completed for holding an indignation meeting of the citizens in Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening next. The following have signified their intention to speak: Gerrit Smith, Gen. Banks, Hon. S. S. Cox, Judge Pierrepont, A. Oakey Hall, and C. Dana.

At 3 o'clock a preliminary meeting of Cubans and citizens was convened at the Astor House, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a mass-meeting for the purpose of giving expression to the indignation felt by the whole community at the inhuman outrages committed by the Cuban authorities. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Cuban League. Mr. A. W. Wattersey presided, and stated the object of the meeting. On the motion of Gen. M. T. McMahon the following committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements and enlist the sympathies of all parties in the object: Gen. J. Knox, Gen. C. K. Graham, Douglas Taylor, Major J. M. Bundy and Col. Macies. The meeting then adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock, when the committee will make their report. It was stated that the meeting would be held on Saturday next, and as Cooper Institute could not be had, Ferrero's Hall, in East Fourteenth street, would be engaged for the occasion.

An incendiary document was circulated extensively in the afternoon, and on being questioned about it, none of the leading Cubans knew anything of it, and, in fact, denounced it as gotten up by their enemies.

The members of the La Protectura Union met last night at No. 189 Bowery, numbering in all about 400. The object of the meeting was to dissolve the union, which was a benefit society, composed of Cuban cigar-makers. The proceedings were conducted in the Spanish language. Mr. F. Knudsen presided, and in calling the meeting to order, said that, as a large number of the members were Spaniards, the meeting was convened to give them an opportunity of leaving; but, so far as he understood, the members were all in sympathy with the Cubans and their cause. He also understood that it was the intention to dissolve the society, and hand the money in the treasury over to the committee, who were preparing an expedition to revenge the murders of their companions. It was also in accordance with the resolution passed at the mass-meeting of the Cubans held on Sunday last that this action was taken.

After some discussion, during which the utmost harmony prevailed, 150 members handed in their resignation, and it was then decided that the amount in the funds, $2,000, be given in aid of the Cuban cause. It was stated that the amount required for fitting out the expedition was $30,000, of which $14,000 had been subscribed since Monday.

Late last night the following notice was posted in various parts of the City:

THE SPANISH OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

A mass-meeting of American citizens will be held on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 3:30 P. M., in front of the City Hall, New-York, to take action in regard to the slaughter of fifty-six passengers, officers, and crew of the steamer Virginius, in the streets of Santiago de Cuba, and the insult offered to our flag by the Spanish authorities in the waters of the Gulf, which butchery, added to the outrages and insults submitted to by our Government in the past, has now added the bloodiest leaf in the already bloody annals of Spanish tyranny in the island of Cuba. Assemble, citizens! as become a free American people, jealous of your national rights on the soil and seas of the Western Continent.

Cubans invited.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Admiral Rowan has not, up to the present, received any dispatches from Washington with reference to putting the war vessels in the Brooklyn Navy-yard in readiness for immediate service. There is an air of briskness about the yard, however, and much hurrying to and fro of officers, who, when conversed with about the Spanish outrage, have no hesitation in expressing a hearty desire for a brush with Spain. The Juniata screw sloop, (eight guns,) bent her sails yesterday and repaired to the ordnance dock, where she will this morning take on her armament. In the afternoon she will be ready for sea. The Powhatan, (side-wheel,) seventeen guns, sailed last evening for Philadelphia. She will convey the iron-clads about to sail from that port. The Kansas three guns. Capt. Reed, received her crew, bent her sails, and took her powder on board yesterday afternoon. She is now ready for any service. The Ossipee, (third rate) screw steamer, eight guns, is lying in the stream off the Battery, ready for immediate service.

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

MEETING OF CUBANS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—A large meeting of Cubans, resident in this city, was held this evening, the President of the Philadelphia Junta, Mr. M. A. Montejo, presiding. He, with others, made addresses in which great stress was laid on the Virginius outrage. Gen. William F. Small and Capt. Powers, two well-known military men of this city, were present, and, after making addresses, offered their services in the Cuban cause, saying they would raise, if necessary, 10,000 men. Great enthusiasm prevailed, when a subscription list was opened several hundred dollars were promptly subscribed, and watches and chains were presented by those who thought their subscriptions were not enough. One Cuban presented his horse and carriage.

THE VICTIMS.

GEN. RYAN AND HIS FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Gen. W. A. C. Ryan, shot by the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba, has a mother and one sister living in this city; also a brother, Mr. P. B. Ryan, living at Joliet, in this State. His mother's second husband is named Dunn, and he is a gardener on the north side. Gen. Ryan was born in Toronto, Canada, in March, 1843. There is another brother, Col. John G. Ryan, living in Pine Bluff, Ark. He served in the rebel army, and was once arrested and charged with complicity in the conspiracy of John H. Surratt. The relations of the murdered General are taking measures to obtain his remains from the Spanish authorities to bring them to Chicago for interment.

THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CONSULS IN CUBA.

LONDON, Nov. 14—6 A. M.—The British Government has instructed its Consuls at Havana and Santiago de Cuba to watch the proceedings against the captives of the Virginius, as it has been informed that one of them is a subject of Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL—CORRECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 14—A. M.—The report that the Tichborne trial had been postponed one year was an error, which arose from the incorrect transmission of the date by the cable. "November, 1874," was subscribed for Nov. 17, 1873, to which day the hearing was adjourned. It is now probable that there will be another postponement, as some twenty witnesses expected from New-York have not yet arrived.

ANOTHER STEAMER SENT IN SEARCH OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Another steamer, the City of Durham, has been sent in search of the City of Richmond.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 13.—The steam-ship Manhattan, from New-York Oct. 29 for Liverpool, arrived here today.

AN EMBEZZLING BANK PRESIDENT ARRAIGNED.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13.—T. F. Brooks, late President of the Merchants' National Bank of Petersburg, was brought to this city this afternoon, and arraigned before a United States Commissioner on a charge of embezzling and appropriating to his own use $100,000 of the funds of the bank with fraudulent intent. He was held in $15,000 bail to appear for examination on the 24th inst.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

The Supervisors of the Board of County Canvassers resumed their work of comparison yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. On motion of Supervisor Morris, the reading of the minutes of Wednesday was dispensed with. According to resolution, the Seventh Assembly District was first taken up, and the canvass went on until the Seventh Election District was reached, when it was found that the County Clerk had no returns for Senator, Assemblymen, Supreme Court, County Clerk, and annexation. On motion it was resolved to canvass the vote from the returns of the Supervisors. Just before canvassing the Eighth Assembly District, Supervisor Kehr presented two petitions from Martin Nachtman and Jacob Messer, the two defeated candidates for Assembly.

Supervisor Ottendorfer moved that the protests be read by the Clerk, whereupon Supervisor Monheimer rose to a point of order, and said that by resolutions at the beginning of the canvass protests were ordered to be referred to a committee appointed to consider protests alone. Nachtman, in his protest, claims that he received a majority of the votes cast in the Eighth Assembly District, and was duly elected, but that in consequence of the frauds practiced by Inspectors of Election and Canvassers of Election, particularly in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Election Districts he was counted out, and Sherman counted in. He therefore protested against the returns from that district being canvassed until he had an opportunity to prove these frauds. Messer charges that there was repeating in every election district. The Inspectors and canvassers, he said, used their positions entirely in the interest of Sherman, and were determined to elect him at any risk. He therefore claims a certificate of election.

The Eighth Assembly District was next proceeded with. In a number of instances the returns of the County Clerk were found incomplete, and on motion it was resolved to canvass the vote from the returns in the hands of the Board of Canvassers.

The following is the vote in the

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Secretary of State.			
Willers	1853	Thayer	1809
Controller.			
Nicholls	1565	Hopkins	2113
Treasurer.			
Raines	1829	Fort	1991
Attorney General.			
Pratt	1944	Silliman	1733
State Engineer and Surveyor.			
Sweet	2032	Taylor	1684
Canal Commissioner.			
Jackson	1958	Mead	1783
Inspectors State Prisons.			
Millspaugh	1597	Platt	2109
Justices Supreme Court.			
Lawrence	2012	Van Brunt	1679
Donohue	150	Fancher	2039
Sheriff.			
Conner	1985	McCool	1445
County Clerk.			
Walsh	1922	Patterson	1842
Justices Marine Court.			
McAdam	[illegible]	Alker	2070
Hatch	[illegible]	Howland	2006
Coroners.			
Croker	[illegible]	Woltman	2078
Eickhoff	[illegible]	Flynn	[illegible]
Cregan	1766	Willman	1531
Superior Court.			
Monell	1981	Spaulding	1733
Speer	1964	Dayton	1769
Alderman.			
Gilon	1902	Mason	1763
Senator.			
Booth	1970	King	1707
Assembly.			
Clark	1679	Wagstaff, Jr.	1859
Appointment Judges Supreme Court.			
Yes	1521	No	1290
For Judges of City and County Courts.			
Yes	1929	No	1233
Annexation.			
For	1993	Against	424

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Secretary of State.			
Willers	3169	Thayer	2454
Controller.			
Nichols	2942	Hopkins	2584
Treasurer.			
Raines	3086	Fort	2244
Attorney General.			
Pratt	3261	Silliman	2522
State Engineer and Surveyor.			
Sweet	3153	Taylor	2455
Canal Commissioner.			
Jackson	[illegible]	Mead	2451
Inspector of State Prisons.			
Millspaugh	2855	Platt	2545
Justices Supreme Court.			
Lawrence	2912	Van Brunt	2383
Donohue	2844	Fancher	2830
Sheriff.			
Conner	3088	McCool	2538
County Clerk.			
Walsh	2536	Patterson, Jr.	3080
Justices Marine Court.			
McAdams	2861	Hatch	2897
[illegible]	2847	Howland	2848
Coroner.			
Croker	2746	Flynn	2338
Woltman	2952	Cregan	2631
Eickhoff	2759	Willman	2688
Judges Superior Court.			
Tronell	2734	Spaulding	2731
Speer	2807	Dayton	2735
Aldermen.			
Gillen	2795	Mason	2753
Assembly.			
Sherman	2767	Messer	693
Nachtman	2258		
Senator.			
Gross	2991	Heucken, Jr.	2563
Appointment of Judges Supreme Court.			
Yes	661	No	3021
For Judges of the City and County Courts.			
Yes	741	No	2866
Annexation.			
For	2115	Against	885
Congress.			
Cox	998	Wadsworth	418

With one election district missing.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Secretary of State.			
Willers	2739	Thayer	3067
Controller.			
Nichols	2339	Hopkins	3379
Treasurer.			
Raines	2732	Fort	2176
Attorney General.			
Pratt	2706	Silliman	3080
State Engineer and Surveyor.			
Sweet	2838	Taylor	2832
Canal Commissioner.			
Jackson, Jr.	2744	Mead	3072
Inspector of State Prisons.			
Millspaugh	2403	Platt	3278
Justices Supreme Court.			
Lawrence	2520	Van Brunt	3003
Donohue	2052	Fancher	3415
Sheriff.			
Conner	3311	McCool	2140
County Clerk.			
Walsh	2342	Patterson, Jr.	3303
Justices of Marine Court.			
McAdam	2676	Hatch	3095
Alker	2407	Howland	3287
Corner.			
Croker	2516	Flynn	2462
Woltman	2752	Cregan	2782
Eickhoff	2622	Willman	3177
Judges of Superior Court.			
Monell	2598	Spaulding	3159
Speer	2588	Dayton	3117
Alderman.			
Gilon	2815	Mason	2951
Assembly.			
Dean	2775	James McVeney	316
Matthewson	2193	Benyon	217
Judges Supreme Court.			
Yes	2551	No	2013
Judges City and County Courts.			
Yes	2886	No	2013
Annexation.			
For	3160	Against	633

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Secretary of State.			
Willers	2586	Thayer	1525
Controller.			
Nicholls	2350	Hopkins	1673
Treasurer.			
Raines	2573	Fort	1506
Attorney General.			
Pratt	2571	Silliman	1406
State Engineer and Surveyor.			
Sweet	2582	Taylor	1497
Canal Commissioner.			
Jackson, Jr.	2566	Mead	1506
Inspector of State Prisons.			
Millspaugh	2367	Platt	1717
Justices of Supreme Court.			
Lawrence	2430	Van Brunt	1719
Donohue	1079	Fancher	1947
Sheriff.			
Conner	[illegible]	McCool	[illegible]
County Clerk.			
Walsh	1880	Patterson	2180
Justices of Marine Court.			
McAdam	2389	Alker	2292
Walsh	1781	Howland	1749
Coroners.			
Croker	2091	Woltman	2325
Eickhoff	2456	Flynn	1502
Cregan	1672	Wellman	1912
Judges Supreme Court.			
Monell	2409	Spaulding	1695
Speer	2466	Dayton	1698
Alderman.			
Gilon	2305	Mason	1759
Senator.			
Gross	2381	Henchen	1676
Assembly.			
Erhart	1499	Wachner	2504
Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court.			
Yes	850	No	2196
For Judges of City and County Courts.			
Yes	817	No	2003
Annexation.			
For	2177	Against	301

There is considerable comment on the fact that, according to the Supervisors' returns, Hopkins, the Republican candidate for State Controller obtained in some Assembly Districts a considerable majority over Nicholls, the Democratic candidate, notwithstanding that in these same districts the Democratic Secretary of State, Willers, has in every case a majority of votes. For example, in the Seventh Assembly District, canvassed yesterday, Willers polls 1,853, Thayer 1,807, giving Willers a majority of 46, while Nicholls, the Democrat, polls only 1,565, and Hopkins, 2,113. That, in the Fourteenth Assembly District, Willers, the Democratic Secretary of State, polls 2,491, Thayer, Republican, 294, yet Nicholls, the Democratic candidate for Controller, polled 3,675, a very much larger number than his associate at the head of the ticket, and Hopkins polled 887.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY CANVASS.

The Supervisors of Westchester County completed their canvass of the election returns yesterday. The total vote was as follows:

For Secretary of State.		*For Attorney General.*	
Willers, Dem	9688	Pratt, Dem	9592
Thayer, Rep	8921	Silliman, Rep	8991
For Controller.		*For Canal Commissioner.*	
Nicholls, Dem	9579	Jackson, Dem	9648
Hopkins, Rep	9016	Mead, Rep	8883
For State Treasurer.		*For State Prison Inspector.*	
Raines, Dem	9617	Millspaugh, Dem	9573
Fort, Rep	8978	Platt, Rep	9048
For Engineer and Surveyor.		*For County Clerk.*	
Sweet, Dem	9645	J. Malcolm Smith, D.	17,676
Taylor, Rep	8864	No opposition.	
For Justice of Supreme Court.		*For State Senator.*	
Gilbert, Dem	9420	Marshall, Dem	8255
Winslow, Rep	7812	Robertson, Rep	10497
For Sheriff.		*For Register.*	
Bussing, Dem	8802	Bard, Dem	[illegible]
Carpenter, Rep	9717	Archer, Rep	[illegible]
For Coroner.		*For Justices of Sessions.*	
Patrick O'Mara, Dem	8930	*Wm. C. Howe, Dem	[illegible]
Thomas Young, Rep	9396	*A. S. Silkman, Rep	[illegible]
For Member of Assembly.		*Annexation of King's Bridge, Morrisania, and West Farms to the City and County of New-York.*	
1. W. Caldwell, Dem	3929		
Thos. Wilson, Rep	2517		
2. J. M. Cornell, Dem	3054		
A. Wight, Jr., Rep	3097	For	13253
3. G. E. Tompkins, Dem	1826	Against	2752
J. W. Husted, Rep	3868		
For Superintendent of Poor.		Maj. for annexation	10501
Adam Palm, Jr, Dem	9490	*Both elected, each party electing one.	
J. L. Knapp, Rep	8967		

Appointment or Election of Judges.

Shall the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of Supreme Court be appointed? Yes, 5468; No, 6597.

Whether the offices of Judges of City and County Courts of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo be filled by appointment. Yes, 5,384; No, 6,289.

THE CUSTOMS.

COST OF COLLECTING DUTIES COMPARED WITH RECEIPTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In these dispatches of Monday last the announcement was made that a report had been made to the Secretary of the Treasury by an officer appointed to investigate the Customs collection districts of the Atlantic coast, which report recommended that the entire Atlantic coast be redistricted for Customs use, and that all the smaller collection districts should be consolidated, and the majority of them abolished.

The following table will be annexed to that report. The table is a summary statement of all receipts from Customs at the smaller ports of the Atlantic coast during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, together with the cost of collecting the same. A detailed examination of the report also discloses some very curious results:

Statement showing Receipts from Customs at small ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and cost of collecting the same.

Name of District or Port.	Receipts.	Cost of Collection.
Aroostook, Me.	$13,117 01	$11,720 00
Passamaquoddy, Me.	92,739 59	29,464 70
Machias, Me.	3,048 56	6,868 72
Frenchman's Bay, Me.	36 45	6,783 00
Castine, Me.	376 54	8,562 95
Waldoboro, Me.	7,356 81	10,114 17
Wiscasset, Me.	653 61	4,074 47
Bath, Me.	11,635 98	10,261 98
Saco, Me.	53 10	1,318 00
Kennebunk, Me.	6 29	1,279 00
York, Me.	......	368 39
Belfast, Me.	7,368 55	7,936 21
Bangor, Me.	16,836 09	13,196 00
Portsmouth, N. H.	23,261 78	10,312 47
Newburyport, Mass.	59,450 73	6,890 00
Gloucester, Mass.	5,662 36	12,911 00
Salem, Mass.	48,238 17	17,022 43
Marblehead, Mass.	588 14	1,657 79
Plymouth, Mass.	22,116 69	3,892 00
Fall River, Mass.	210,794 31	8,566 80
Barnstable, Mass.	2,855 38	8,095 00
New-Bedford, Mass.	40,867 26	10,810 39
Edgartown, Mass.	673 91	6,650 07
Nantucket, Mass.	......	1,886 28
Pensacola, Fla.	78,875 40	20,070 00
Key West, Fla.	242,918 51	16,529 34
Fernandina, Fla.	1,650 94	6,218 15
St. Mark's, Fla.	502 16	7,340 00
St. John's, Fla.	581 83	6,341 68
Apalachicola, Fla.	331 00	2,912 13
St. Augustine, Fla.	......	6,741 08
Bridgeton, N. J.	......	849 39
Wilmington, Del.	20,502 72	7,305 83
Annapolis, Md.	......	2,246 64
Town Creek, Md.	......	165 00
Crisfield, Md.	28 81	4,555 00
Cherrystone, Va.	......	4,729 52
Wheeling, West Va.	......	1,849 70
Parkersburg, West Va.	......	384 98
Vicksburg, Miss.	1,100 81	550 00
Natchez, Miss.	535 03	500 00
Bristol, R. I.	338 00	1,805 67
Newport, R. I.	2,350 82	7,462 12
Middletown, Conn.	2,364 12	4,055 85
New-London, Conn.	33,100 02	6,750 92
Fairfield, Conn.	18,590 48	4,254 25
Stonington, Conn.	1,719 50	1,980 86
Perth Amboy, N. J.	802 65	7,915 43
Burlington, N. J.	308 80	584 00
Newark, N. J.	2,187 79	4,138 21
Georgetown, D. C.	6,584 64	7,010 89
Richmond, Va.	28,217 48	11,479 80
Norfolk, Va.	31,996 60	34,648 50
Tappahannock, Va.	137 97	892 06
Petersburg, Va.	27,154 24	7,939 27
Alexandria, Va.	4,355 06	5,503 68
Albemarle, N. C.	80 08	5,873 22
Pamlico, N. C.	2,137 39	7,964 65
Beaufort, N. C.	121 90	2,391 72
Georgetown, S. C.	422 79	2,889 50
Beaufort, S. C.	37,183 29	3,961 00
St. Mary's, Ga.	1,050 41	3,117 15
Brunswick, Ga.	8,708 42	7,805 00
Selma, Ala.	4,000 00	1,370 00
Pearl River, Miss.	4 46	2,230 73
Sag Harbor, N. Y.	......	2,729 14
Little Egg Harbor, N. J.	......	4,394 00
Great Egg Harbor, N. J.	......	1,656 58
Total	$214,110 19	$152,733 59

PROBABLE MURDER IN ELIZABETH.

Shortly after daylight yesterday some workmen heard groans issuing from a clump of trees in a place near Elizabeth, N. J., known as Schardien's woods, and on examination found a woman covered with blood lying on her side groaning and unable to speak. The Police were notified, and the woman was removed to Police Head-quarters, and Dr. Terrell summoned to attend to her. He found a wound over the right eye that appeared to have been made with a pistol-ball, and both wrists were cut to the bone and clotted with blood. She was not identified, and was too weak to tell how her injuries were received or what her name was. It was thought she could survive the night.

"ON TRIAL" AT HALF PRICE.—That every reader of THE TIMES may know from trial that *The Science of Health* is the best, most practical, and useful Health and Family Magazine, the publisher proposes to send it to every reader of this paper three months for 25 cents. Price $2 a year; 20 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, naming THE TIMES.—Advertisement.

The dangerous wire spring trusses pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, never slips. Worn comfortably till rupture is permanently cured.—Advertisement.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp. Immediate relief in BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—Advertisement.

The "Elastic Truss" sold at POMEROY's, No. 744 Broadway, for $3, is warranted to be the best made.—Advertisement.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, five Cents.

If You Have a Suffering Child. Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use, but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass., and all druggists.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Trees and Plants. S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y.

Lundborg's Rerberche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CHAPIN—BULL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at Brattleboro, Vt., by Rev. A. Huntington Clapp, D. D., of New-York, assisted by Rev. N. Mighill, of Brattleboro, EDWARD R. CHAPIN, M. D., of Flatbush, N. Y., to Mrs. SARAH G. BULL, daughter of the late Col. Joseph Goodhue, of Brattleboro.

DALY—HOWELL.—At Portland, Me., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1873, by Right Rev. D. W. Bacon, D. D., Bishop of Portland, EUGENE P. DALY, of New-York, to ELLA, only daughter of the late John S. Howell, of Nassau, N. P.

BECKER—MUNDER.—On the 12th inst., by Rev. J. U. Guenther, Mr. CHILLON E. BECKER, of New-York, to Miss CARRIE L. MUNDER, of Harrison, N. J.

FOSTER—KENSINGTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., JOHN [illegible] to [illegible] KENSINGTON, daughter of C. W. [illegible]ington, all of this City.

HOWELL—GARDINER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., HENRY C. HOWELL to SARAH ATWOOD, daughter of Thomas Gardiner, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

TILT—RAYNOR.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., ALBERT TILT to ADDIE V., daughter of William H. Raynor, all of this City.

DIED.

[illegible]—Suddenly, in Harlem, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, Miss LOUISE [illegible], eldest daughter of George W. and Amanda T. [illegible], aged 17 years and 26 days.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 51 East 125th st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BEEKMAN.—On Thursday, 13th inst., ELIZABETH B. ROBINSON, wife of Mr. Abram Beekman, in the 63d year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, 15th inst., at 12:30 o'clock, at the Methodist Church, corner of 126th st. and Madison av.

BROWN.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, EBENEZER H. BROWN, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 211 West 125th st., on Friday, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M.

At a meeting of the Tax-payers' and Citizens' Protective Union of the Twelfth Ward, held at their rooms on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, 1873, the following minute and resolutions were adopted:

This association is informed of the death of Mr. Ebenezer H. Brown, its President, occurring yesterday under circumstances of peculiar affliction, and enters the following minute:

That as a citizen, dwelling among us for many years, Mr. Brown has been distinguished for integrity, self-denying public spirit, wisdom in counsel, and prompt and energetic action; presiding among us, his course was marked by fidelity, self-control, urbanity, and success.

We lament the loss sustained by the community in his death and deeply sympathize with his family in their sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute, duly certified, be communicated to the family of Mr. Brown.

Resolved, That this association attend the funeral of Mr. Brown, from his late residence, No. 211 West 125th st., on Friday, Nov. 14, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HENRY SCHUBART, Vice President.

CHARLES RUSTON, Secretary.

FARNSWORTH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, BLANCHE, eldest daughter of Mrs. Hattie A. Farnsworth, aged [illegible] years and 5 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 260 West 45th st., on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HENDERSON.—On Thursday morning, 13th inst., after a protracted illness, MARGARET, wife of Isaac Henderson, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 18 West 54th st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 12 M.

HUMPHREYS.—On Wednesday morning, at No. [illegible] West 10th st., MARY ANNE HUMPHREYS, relict of [illegible] Humphreys, Esq., late of Philadelphia.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, on Friday, 14th inst., at 9:30 A. M.

INMAN.—On Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 12, JANE, widow of Henry Inman, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, (Dr. Porter's,) Bedford av., Williamsburg, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KNOX.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, HANNAH ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. John P. Knox, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, on Friday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains from Hunter's Point leave at 2:30 P. M., both by Flushing and Newtown and Flushing and North-side Railroads. Boats connecting leave James slip at 2 P. M. and East 34th st. at 2:15 P. M. Trains return to City every hour by Flushing and Newtown Railroad.

LERNER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, LEONORA V., beloved wife of Ignatius L. Lerner, and daughter of [illegible] D. Walter, in the 26th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 243 West 53d st.

MERRIAM.—At Locust Grove, Lewis County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 11, Gen. ELA MERRIAM, aged 79.

McMULLEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1873, ANNA V[illegible], youngest daughter of David and Nancy McMullen, in the 7th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral Friday, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 358 East 121st st. Her remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

PARET.—On Thursday, Nov. 13, STEPHEN PARET, aged 75 years.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Vesey st., on Saturday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2:45 o'clock.

PORTLOCK.—At London, England, Oct. 3, EMMA MARIA PORTLOCK, aged 73, relict of George Portlock, late of New-York.

STANLEY.—At Cleveland, Ohio, Friday morning, Nov. 7, 1873, of diphtheria, GEORGE FOOTE STANLEY, only child of George A. and Helen E. Stanley, aged 3 years and 6 months.

STITT.—On Wednesday evening, 12th inst., MARY [illegible], wife of George S. Stitt.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 256 West 33d st., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1873, after a few hours' illness, of apoplexy, at his residence, at Manhasset, Long Island, CHARLES H. SMITH, counselor at law, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Manhasset, Long Island, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873, at 11 A. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood. Carriages will be in waiting at Great Neck Depot, of Flushing and North Side Railroad, on arrival of 9 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WORLD HAS NEVER PRODUCED such a wonderful curative [illegible] SPRING WATER, or such an [illegible] of eminent medical men cured by any agent [illegible] specific in the hitherto incurable [illegible] bladder, &c. Suffering and [illegible] ration within reach, really [illegible] these names: Dr. Willard Parker, [illegible] B. Wolcott, old Drs. Hunn, [illegible] Beal, W. A. Sykes, Drs. Payne, [illegible] Dunkin, Bishop, Smith, Phillips, [illegible] Biggs, Rice, Moore, Warner, [illegible] Cox, Young, Rodman, Holcomb, [illegible] Mills, Kolowski, Garner, Allen, [illegible] Hammond, Harrison, Sims, [illegible] and many others. Depot and [illegible] New-York. Price reduced to [illegible] analysis free, by A. M. HEATH [illegible]

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION [illegible] again this forenoon at 10 o'clock at the Board-room of the Health Department, 301 Mott st. The officers of boards of health and numerous workers in the field of sanitary science have several practical matters to confer upon, most of which are the great questions which were raised in the discourse of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 11 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

$10 TO $100 IN WALL ST. OFTEN LEADS TO a fortune. Thirty-two-page pamphlet free. VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 39 Wall st.

R. STUART WELLS, [illegible]

POLITICAL.

LINCOLN CLUB.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The members of this club will meet at their headquarters, No. 12 University place, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to participate in the [illegible] to be given to Hon. James W. Booth.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.

ALEXANDER REED, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at headquarters, No. 200 Chambers st., at 8 o'clock sharp. Business of importance. JOHN [illegible], President.

VAN D. [illegible], Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the above Association on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at No. 20 St. Mark's place. ROBERT [illegible], President.

THOS. W. [illegible], Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, [illegible] AND [illegible] Thirty Diseases of the Private [illegible] [illegible], M. D., [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22	Leather, sides	5,018
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	1,088
Copper, cakes	488	Grease, pkgs.	31
Flour, bbls.	21,066	Oil-cloth, pkgs.	800
Meal, bbls.	500	Beef, pkgs.	984
Meal, bags	340	Pork, pkgs.	1,045
Wheat, bushels	272,223	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,890
Corn, bushels	97,472	Lard, tcs.	1,063
Oats, bushels	10,275	Butter, pkgs.	3,785
Barley, bushels	41,160	Cheese, pkgs.	3,454
Peas, bushels	258	Rice, pkgs.	78
Grass-seed, bags	28	Tea, pkgs.	229
Cotton, bales	3,225	Starch, pkgs.	1,350
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	15	Tobacco, hhds.	195
Eggs, bbls.	1,051	Tobacco, pkgs.	187
Beans, bbls.	100	Wool, bales	273
Hops, No.	468	Whisky, bbls.	557
Hides, bdls.	232		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Mary Edson, for Beyrout—9,468 cases Petroleum, 350 pieces Lumber.

By the steamer Russia, for Liverpool—25 cases Drugs, 308 pkgs. Tobacco, 484 bales Cotton, 17,108 bushels Wheat, 12 bales Domestics, 102 bales Leather, 312 bxs. Cheese, 370 bbls. Apples, 155 pkgs. Leather.

By the bark Great Bernhard, for Bremen—5,017 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Hero, for Cork—33,163 bushels Corn.

By the bark Astrea, for Pillan, 2,828 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Cimbria, for Hamburg—300 bales Cotton, 428 cases Sewing-machines, 2 bbls. Flour, 415 bbls. Apples, 100 bales Tobacco, 553 seroons Tobacco, 25 hhds. Stearine, 1,155 tcs. Lard, 37 bales Leather, 100 bbls. Beef, 1,257 Hides, 184 bxs. Borax, 42 bags Quercitron Bark, 1,500 bxs. Extract, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 641 bxs. Meats, 332 bxs. Bacon, 29 bxs. Machinery, 40 hhds. Lard, 100 bxs. Cheese, 1,002 sides Leather, 101 cases Clocks, 2,050 bxs. Starch.

By the steamer Chiswick, for London—100 pkgs. Preserves, 50 logs Wood, 3,080 bbls. Flour, 450 tcs. Beef, 25 bbls. Pork, 1,380 bxs. Cheese, 53 bxs. Bacon, 95 pkgs. Butter, 114 hhds. Tallow, 100 bbls. Tallow, 70 bbls. Tongues, 50 bbls. Hominy, 580 sacks Oil-cake, 125 Cartwheels, 3,002 bags Oil-cake, 100 cases Oil Peppermint, 130 bales Hogs' Hair, 200 bales Hemp.

By the bark George B. Doane, for Liverpool—26,983 bushels Wheat, 1,031 bbls. Flour, 84 hhds. Tallow, 50 bags Clover-seed, 946 bales Cotton.

By the bark Pace Schiaffino, for Queenstown—30,800 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Tinto, for London—21,494 bushels Corn, 73 hhds. Tobacco, 4,000 bbls. Flour.

BRICKS—Have been in very slack request and depressed in price, with stock about quoted thus: Pale, nominally $4@$4 25; Jersey, $6 50@$7; Up-river, $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay, $7 25@$8 25; Croton [illegible]; Front, $14@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50. And delivered, the quotations are: For Pale, $5@$5 25; Jersey, $8 50@$9; Up-river, $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay, $9 25@$10 25, ₩ 1,000.

COFFEE—The market has been ruling dull and weak. Stock of Brazil in first hands in New-York, Nov. 13, 1873, 89,245 bags; Baltimore, 45,068 bags; Hampton Roads, 3,014 bags; Charleston, 4,000 bags; Savannah, 2,000 bags; New-Orleans, 14,580 bags; Galveston, 6,507 bags; afloat and loading for New-York, 5,200 bags; other ports in the United States, 33,900 bags; total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 210,014 bags. Total stock, other than Rio, 5,940 bags, 7,401 mats Java, in first hands. Remarks—950 bags Maracaibo, at Brothers, 233 bags Laguayra, 87 bags Costa Rica, 90 bags Mexican, 46 bags Savanilla, 71 bags Sandomingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c.@19½c.; fair, 20c.@20½c.; good, 21½c.@21¾c.; prime, [illegible], gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19½c.@22c., gold; Java, 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 22½c.@24½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@23½c.; San Domingo, 19c., [illegible]

COTTON—For early deliveries the market has been ruling fully ⅛c. higher, with a fair demand. Sales have been 3,753 bales, of which 1,023 bales last evening, including 1,322 bales to exporters, 781 to spinners, 150 bales on speculation. For future deliveries prices closed ⅛c. higher, with the demand brisk. For future delivery (basis Low Middling) the sales have been as follows: Sales last evening, after 3 P. M.: November, 100 bales at 14¾c.; December, 100 bales at 14 11-16c., 400 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 25-32c.; January, 100 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 29-32c., 2,800 bales at 15c., 100 bales at 15 1-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15¼c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; March, 600 bales at 15½c., 300 bales at 15 9-16c., 100 bales at 15 21-32c., 100 bales at 15¾c.; April, 100 bales at 15 13-16c., 200 bales at 16c. Total, 5,400 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M.—November, 800 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14¾c., 1,100 bales at 14⅝c.; December, 100 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 300 bales at 14⅝c., 300 bales at 14¾c., 200 bales at 14 17-32c., 300 bales at 14 9-16c., 300 bales at 14⅝c., 100 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales at 14 31-32c., 100 bales at 15c., 300 bales at 15 1-32c., 200 bales at 15⅛c., 500 bales at 15c.; January, 100 bales at 15 1-16c., 700 bales at 15c., 100 bales at 14 15-16c., 200 bales at 14 31-32c., 200 bales at 14 29-32c., 500 bales at 14⅞c., 300 bales at 14⅝c., 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 1,100 bales at 14¾c., 300 bales at 14⅞c., 300 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales at 14⅝c., 200 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales at 14 25-32c., 300 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 25-32c., 300 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales at 14 29-32c., 300 bales at 14¾c., 400 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales at 14⅞c., 300 bales at 15c., 100 bales at 15 1-32c., 300 bales at 15 1-16c., 200 bales at 15 3-32c., 300 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 3-32c., 200 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c., 300 bales at 15¼c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; February, 600 bales at 15 5-16c., 100 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 5-16c., 400 bales at 15 1-16c., 100 bales at 15 5-32c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales at 15¼c., 500 bales at 15⅜c., 300 bales at 15 5-16c., 100 bales at 15⅜c.; March, 100 bales at 15 9-32c., 200 bales at 15 5-16c., 200 bales at 15⅝c., 400 bales at 15 7-16c., 100 bales at 15 13-32c., 300 bales at 15⅝c., 200 bales at 15½c., 100 bales at 15 11-16c., 200 bales at 15⅝c., 700 bales at 15⅞c., 200 bales at 15 13-16c., 300 bales at 15¾c.; April, 100 bales at 16c., 200 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 15⅞c., 100 bales at 15⅞c., 400 bales at 15 15-16c., 100 bales at 15⅞c., 400 bales at 16c. Total, 21,800 bales. Grand total, 29,600 bales. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 17,276 bales, and thus far this week 105,075 bales, against 115,156 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1 715,055 bales, against 871,281 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Low Middling	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	15	15	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

FISH—There has been more inquiry for the leading kinds since our last, with Dry Cod quoted at $5@$6 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$20; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $10@$12 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@[illegible]; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scale, and 15c.@[illegible] for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—For State and Western Flour the market has been running a trifle stronger, with a fair shipping inquiry and a little better trade on home account. The sales reported since our last reached 13,700 bbls. all grades, including No. 2 at $4 50@$4 65, chiefly at $4 50@$4 55; inferior to family Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 60, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 90@$6 45, mainly at $6 30@$6 40; very good to very fancy do. at $6 45@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 90@$6 25, chiefly at $6 05@$6 20; choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 30@[illegible]. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$3 50@$4 65	
Sour Flour	3 50@	6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 00@	5 60
Extra State	6 00@	7 00
Extra City	6 00@	7 00
Extra Genesee	7 10@	9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 90@	6 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@	6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@	9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 30@	9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 85@	10 75
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@	11 00

Southern Flour has been ruling firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at from $6 [illegible] for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 25@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 25@$5 90 for inferior stock, ₩ bbl....Oregon Flour inactive, with Extras quoted at $6 75@$7 25 ₩ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extras, $8 50@$9 ₩ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in fair trade demand, ranging from $4 25@$4 75 for inferior Fine to choice Superfine; sales of 350 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in good demand at from $3@$3 65 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 50@$3 65 for choice, and $3 20@$3 45 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, $2 65@$3 15 for White do., $3 20@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 500 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal continues quiet at $1 12@$1 14 for Coarse, $1 16@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 50 for White, ₩ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $9 25@$9 75 ₩ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in fair demand at from $3 25@$4, the latter for fancy, ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted 1c. better, with a fair export and home trade demand. Sales, 160,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 31 for No. 3 Spring; $1 31@$1 32 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 35@$1 36 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 32 for No. 2 North-west; $1 30@$1 35 for Iowa Spring; $1 45 for Winter Red Western, and $1 34 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring Mixed. Rye quiet at 88c.@90c....Barley has been more active and without decided change in price. Sales, 21,000 bushels at $1 47½ for Western; $1 17½ for No. 3 do.; $1 27½ for two and four-rowed State Mixed; $1 60 for Canada West, to arrive, and $1 65 for choice Bay Quinte....Barley-malt dull and unchanged....Corn has been in good demand for export and home use at 1c.@2c. advance; sales, 212,000 bushels at 61½c.@62½c. for prime Western Mixed afloat; 59½c. for common do. in store....Oats are firmer; sales, 60,000 bushels at 46c.@47½c.; Western Mixed afloat at 48c. [illegible] for White Western.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand. Sales, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 1,600 Matamoros, 900 Slaughters, and 1,300 California, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been very quiet, since our last, on the basis of previous quotations, which are, in many instances, nominal.

LEATHER—Has been quoted nominally as before, on a very restricted business in nearly all kinds. We quote: Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, Heavy, quoted at 27½c.@28c.; Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@28½c.; Middle, 26½c.@27½c.; Light, 25½c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@20c.; Rough, 33c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@[illegible]; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 38c.@[illegible]; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., [illegible]

MOLASSES—Has been neglected and nominal. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 18c.@22c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@23c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@60c.; English Islands, 26c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@80c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been neglected on account of the meagre amount of ocean freight room offering and consequent high rates; Strained has been offering at $2 60 for common and $2 65@$2 70 for good; sales have 300 bbls. pale at $3 75. Spirits Turpentine has been closely held with a moderate inquiry; sales have been 250 bbls. in merchantable order at 38c., 35 bbls. do. at 39½c., and 50 New-York bbls., 40½c.

NAILS—Have been selling very slowly since our last, with prices quoted nominally as before.

[illegible]	$4 50@$4 75		
[illegible], common	4 75@	5 00	
[illegible]	5 00@	5 25	
[illegible], common	5 25@	5 50	
[illegible]	6 00@	6 25	
[illegible], light	6 75@	7 00	
[illegible]	7 50@	7 75	
[illegible]	8 50@	8 75	
[illegible]	4 75@	5 00	
[illegible], all sizes	6 00@	7 25	
[illegible]	5 00@	8 75	

PETROLEUM—Has been ruling dull and depressed; sales 7,500 bbls. refined, prompt delivery, at 14c. The [illegible] at 5¼c.@5½c. for crude in bulk, [illegible] at 13¼c.@14c. for balance of the month, 13¾c. for December; cases at 19½c.@19¾c. In Philadelphia there has been a very [illegible] quoted at 14c. for November, and 14¼c. for December.

PROVISIONS—[illegible] Pork has been ruling dull and depressed, sales have been 200 bbls. at $14 75@[illegible]. Prime, $12 75; Western Prime Mess, $15 50. Dressed Hogs have been held higher; sales at 5¼c.@6¾c. for heavy to light averages. Bacon has been held with increased confidence, with a better demand; sales have been 1,300 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for December and January, 7c. 250 bxs. do., on private terms; 100 bxs. Short Clear, for January, 7¼c.; 250 bxs. do. Long Clear, for December, at 7⅛c.; 100 bxs. Long Clear, deliverable next week, on private terms; 50 bxs. Short Rib do., 7¼c. Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at steady prices; sales have been 250 bxs. do. Shoulders, for Winter delivery, at 4⅞c.; 500 bxs. do., December delivery in Kansas City, on private terms; 1,000 City Fresh Hams, 7¾c.; 200 City Pickled Hams, 9c.; 500 do. 9¼c.; 1,000 City Fresh Hams, 7¾c.; 1,000 do. 8c.; 500 City-pickled Shoulders, 6c.; 30,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 13 lbs. average, 8¼c.; 8,000 lbs. do., 8½c.; 500 loose City-smoked Hams, 11c.; 500 do. Shoulders, 7¼c. Lard has been ruling fully ⅛c. higher; sales, 800 tcs. Western Steam, on the spot, 7 7-16c.@7½c.; 500 tcs. for November, 7 7-16c.@7½c.; 500 tcs. December, 7⅝c.; 1,250 tcs. January, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; 1,500 tcs. February, 7 15-16c.@8c. Of City, 400 tcs. Steam at 7⅜c., and 80 tcs. No. 1 at 7¼c. Beef has been dull. We quote: On the basis of $8 50@$10 for plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for extra Mess, ₩ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess; and $27@$28 for extra do., ₩ tierce; sales, 80 bbls. and 50 tcs....Beef Hams quiet at $18@$23 ₩ bbl. ....Butter has been dull at weak figures, ranging from 24c.@36c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 38c.@48c. for strictly choice to very fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 25c.@31c., the latter attracting rather more attention....Cheese has been in light request, partly for shipment. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@13⅛c., chiefly at 13c.@13½c. for good, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@13½c., the latter rate for very choice; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to very choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed Stock, ₩ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. higher.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand at less firm prices, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25@$1 30; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 32½c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull, with Crude quoted nominal at 6¼c., gold, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Have been very moderately sought after, with Clover quoted at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb.; rough Flax at $1 80; Timothy, $2 75@$2 90 ₩ bushel. Calcutta Linseed wholly nominal.

SKINS—Have been in very limited request and unsettled in price.

SOAP—Has been less inquired for, with Castile quoted at 8⅞c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7¼c.; Family, 9c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6¼c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in very moderate request, even in a jobbing way, with Mace quoted rather nominal at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 08½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 29½c.@31c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 32c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11c.@11¼c.; Ginger at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., gold.

SUGAR—Raw has been moderately active, with the better grades ruling firm; sales, 550 hhds. and 100 bxs. low fair refining Muscovado, 6⅛c.; 354 hhds. fair do., 6 11-16c., and 300 bxs., 7¼c. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 6 11-16c.@6¾c.; good do., 7c.; prime do., 7⅛c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 7⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7⅜c.@8⅝c. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, but at easier prices, with Hard quoted at 9⅞c., A's at 9c.@9⅛c., Yellow at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Nov. 1, 1873	73,441	44,730	312,798	3,095
Receipts since Nov. 1	10,324	8,293	25,218	1,681
Total	83,765	43,023	338,016	4,776
Sales since Nov. 1	7,965	3,492	21,100	...
Stock Nov. 13, 1873	75,800	49,531	316,916	4,776
Stock Nov. 14, 1872	20,150	28,044	98,292	1,075
Stock Nov. 16, 1871	39,510	54,843	250,747	3,969
Stock Nov. 17, 1870	37,095	89,437	379,629	686

TEAS—Of all kinds are comparatively dull, and quoted depressed and irregular in price, with Green, common to fine Hyson, quoted, in job lots, nominal, at 27c.@36c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@85c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 23c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 40c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 68c.@98c.; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 30c.@37c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 55c.@75c., and Imperial, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 85c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 70c.@85c.; common to fine Twankay, 21c.@27c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Has been dull and unchanged; sales have been 120,000 lbs. at 6¾c.@7c. for good and prime stock. Of Stearine, 35 tcs. brought 8c.

WHISKY—Has been in more confident demand at a trifle better prices; sales have been 350 bbls. at 91½c.@92c.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate business consummated in berth room, with rates not materially changed. The chartering demand was fair, but rates were held too high for most shippers. The engagements were: To Liverpool, by steam, 8,000 bushels of Grain at 14d.; 520 tcs. of Beef at 10s., and small lots of Provisions at previous rates. To London, by steam, 24,000 bushels of Grain at 15d.; 110 cases of Canned Goods at 40s. ₩ 40 feet, and by sail, 5,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. The charters embrace a Norwegian bark, hence to Belfast, 3,700 quarters Grain, in bags, at 9s. 3d.; a Norwegian brig, hence to Salonica, 5,500 cases Refined Petroleum at 46c.; rumored, a vessel, hence to Barcelona, with 1,600 bbls. of Petroleum on private terms; an American brig, from Philadelphia to Santander, 1,700 bbls. of Residuum, at 7s. 9d.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 18 cars reported to arrive, were 612 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,723 head, or 219 cars, against 451 cars for the same time last week. The tone of the market is much improved, and all the offerings were disposed of. Prices are ⅛c.@¼c. better. About 1,100 head were disposed of. Sales of 76 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,170 lbs. to 1,360 lbs., at $5@$5 50; 360 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,061 lbs. to 1,421 lbs., at $3 87½@$5 50; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,144 lbs. to 1,511 lbs., at $4 25@$5 50; 75 head Canada Steers, ranging from 1,081 lbs. to 1,127 lbs. at $3 70@$4; 83 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,287 lbs., at $4 50; 50 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,212 lbs.; at $4. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 10,800 head for the same time last week. The market was fairly active at yesterday's prices. Sales of 2,517 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 92 lbs. to 117 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 25; 1,000 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 84 lbs. to 89 lbs., at $3 90@$4 25. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 7,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 28,800 head, against 32,600 head for the same time last week. The market, with light offerings, was active at 15c.@20c. ₩ cwt. advance on yesterday's prices. Sales of 2,000 head Illinois and Ohio Hogs, ranging from 190 to 300 lbs., at $3 95@$4 10.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Flour firm, in fair demand, and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; closed below best prices of the day; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 03 for Regular; $1 05 for North-western; No. 2 Spring, 95⅞c.@97⅛c., closing at 97¼c., cash or December; 99c.@$1, January; No. 3 Spring, 90c.@90½c.; Rejected, 84c. Corn active and higher; 36⅝c. bid for No. 2 Mixed, cash or November; 37⅜c., December; 38⅞c., January; Rejected, 35¼c.@35⅜c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 29¼c. for No. 2, cash; 30c., December; Rejected, 27c.@27½c.; choice White, on track, 34c. Rye steady at 60c.@61c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and weak at $1 20@$1 21 for No. 2 Fall; 80c.@82c. for No. 3 Spring. Provisions in fair demand and firm. Pork steady for spot at $11 50; in fair demand and higher for futures at $12 seller January; $12 35@$12 50 February. Lard steady at 6⅞c.@7⅛c. spot; $7.12½@$7 15 January; held at 7¼c. February. Bulk Meats in fair demand; generally held ⅛c. higher; sales of Shoulders at 4c. packed; 3¾c. loose; Short Rib Middles 5⅞c.@6c., packed December; Long and Short Clear Middles, December, 5⅝c. Green meats; demand fair and market firm at 6c.@7c. for heavy and light Hams; 5⅛c.@5¼c. for Rough Sides; 5⅜c.@5½c. for Short Ribs. Whisky steady at 87c. Freights to Buffalo 6c. for Corn. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, 92,000 bushels Oats, and 15,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—4,000 bbls. Flour, 92,390 bushels Wheat, 76,400 bushels Corn, 29,100 bushels Oats, 4,086 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—800 bbls. Flour, 178,971 bushels Wheat, 152,546 bushels Corn, 53,968 bushels Oats, 16,818 bushels Barley, 8,500 bushels Rye. Rail Exports—35,645 bushels Wheat, 24,400 bushels Corn, 29,400 bushels Oats, 12,335 bushels Barley. Canal Freights quiet; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats 7c. Wheat—Prices entirely nominal; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 28; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 28; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 25; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 17; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 70. Corn advanced; sales 50,000 bushels Mixed at 49c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 39½c.@42c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 40@$1 45; No. 2 Western, $1 40; two-rowed State, $1 25; sales, 700 bushels Canada at $1 45. Rye nominal at 75c. Other articles unchanged. Lake navigation is drawing rapidly to a close. Freights are too low to admit of vessels leaving for the upper lakes so late in the season. Those arriving, with few exceptions, are being dismantled and laid up.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Flour dull, unsettled, and irregular; accurate quotations cannot be given. Wheat—Spring, higher; No. 2 Spring, 88c.@90c.; Fall firmer and held higher; No. 3 Red, $1 23 bid; No. 2 Red Winter, nominally $1 45. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 mixed, 39½c.@40c. on the east side in elevator; 30c. for regular. Oats active and higher at 35c.@35½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye active and higher; market opened at 62c., but advanced to 65c.@67c. Whisky lower at 87c.@87½c. Provisions dull and only small order trade. Hogs higher at $3 25@$3 60, bulk of sales at $3 30@$3 50. Cattle dull; no shipping lots offered; medium to good, $2@$3 75; prime to choice, nominal at $4@$4 85. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushel Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,800 hogs, 1,000 head of Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Flour—Better feeling; sales at $6 15@$6 50. Wheat quiet at $1 25@$1 27. Corn dull at 45c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 70c. Oats steady at 29c.@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Provisions firmer. Pork firm; jobbing sales of new at $12@$12 50. Lard quiet and steady; sales of steam at 6⅞c.; Kettle, 7c.@7⅛c. Bulk Meats firm; new Shoulders, 4½c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Bacon in improved demand; Shoulders, 5⅜c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅜c. Live Hogs in good demand at $3 85@$4; receipts, 13,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Green Meats firmer; offerings light; Shoulders, 3⅞c.@3¾c.; held at 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, sales at 5¼c.; Clear sides, sales at 5¼c. Sales of Hams at 7c.@7½c. Whisky in good demand at 82c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Flour in improved demand, but prices unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; choice White, $1 60@$1 61; Ohio and Indiana, $1 30@$1 40. Corn dull; Southern White, 73c.; Southern Yellow, 62c.@63c.; Mixed Western nominal at 60c. Oats weak; Southern, 48c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 45c.@47c.; Western White 48c.@49c. Rye, 80c.@90c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions in improved demand and firmer; Mess Pork, $13 75@$15. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders—None offering; held at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides—Sales 40,000 lbs. at 5⅛c., now held at 5¼c. Bacon irregular; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.@7¼c. Hams unchanged. Lard unchanged. Western Butter scarce and firm; good to choice Rolls and Tubs, 25c.@30c. Coffee dull and nominal; fair to prime the cargoes, 20c.@22c. Whisky very dull at 91½c.@92c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat nominal. Corn in light demand at 57c.@62c., shelled and sacked. Oats quiet at 45c.@47c. Provisions in light order demand. Pork, $13 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10c., packed. Lard—Tierce, 7⅜c.; keg, 8¼c. Live Hogs active and higher; choice heavy, $3 80, gross weight; receipts, 2,000. Bulk and Green Meats quiet; nothing doing. Whisky steady at 88c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,900 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. Corn quiet; sales, two cars at 55½c. Barley dull; sales, 10,000 bushels Upper Lake Canada at $1 50; 2,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 53. Corn-meal—$1 20 for Bolted; $1 15 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; shorts, $21@[illegible]; shipstuffs, $19; middlings, $20@$28, ₩ ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Barley, 7½c. to New-York; Barley, 6½c. to Albany, 11c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston 60c., to New-York 50c., to Albany 42c. Receipts—59,600 bushels Wheat, 32,800 bushels Corn, 35,400 bushels Barley, 6,900 bushels Rye, 4,900 bushels Peas, 135,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,200 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 37,200 bushels Barley, and 892,000 feet of Lumber.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Wheat quiet. Rye dull at 80c.@85c. for State. Corn—Considerable speculative feeling; sales 14,700 bushels, in store, at 60c.; also, 4,000 bushels, in store, at 60½c. for Western Mixed. Oats easier; sales of two cars No. 2 Western Mixed at 46c., one car No. 2 Western at 48c., nine cars No. 1 Western at 48c., and one car State, in bags, at 48c. Barley—Market stronger; sales of three cars No. 3 Chicago at $1 12, two cars six-rowed State, at Susquehanna Depot, at $1 40; one car two-rowed State, in elevator, at $1 23; three cars No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 43, and 8,300 bushels Bay Quinte, in store, on private terms.

TOLEDO, Ohio., Nov. 13.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand, and higher at $1 37 for No. 3 White Wabash; $1 34@$1 35¼ for Amber Michigan, cash; $1 35@$1 36, December; $1 40, January; No. 2 Red, cash, $1 30@$1 31; January, $1 37. Corn in fair demand, and higher at 44c.@44½c. for High Mixed, cash; 42c.@42½c., January; Low Mixed, 44c. Oats steady at 37c. fo No. 1; 34½c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $4 60. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 07½ for No. 1; $1 02 for No. 2, cash or November; $1 01½ December. Oats steady at 31c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 40c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 66c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 30 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts, 5,000 bbls. Flour and 109,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments, 5,000 bbls. Flour and 19,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14½c.@14¾c. Flour dull and declining; Superfine, $4@$4 50; Extras, $5@$5 50; Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 45@$1 55; Amber, $1 55@$1 61. Rye quiet; 76c.@80c. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 63c.; Mixed Western, 61c.@62c. Oats firm; Western White, 50c.@52c. Whisky steady at 92c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13.—Flour dull and lower; sales at $5@$9. Corn—Advancing tendency; sales at 62c.@64c. Oats scarce and firm at 48c.@50c. Bacon dull and unsettled; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Bulk Meats dull and unsettled; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c. Lard dull and nominal.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 13.—Wheat nominally $1 44 for No. 1 Red; $1 30 for No. 2 do. Corn sold at 51c.@53c. for Low and High Mixed. Oats dull at 42c. for No. 1 State; 40c.@41c. for No. 2. Petroleum unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Nov. 13.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 36c. Resin steady at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine unsettled at $1 75 for Hard; $2 65 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Thursday, Nov. 13,) Wm. Kennelly, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, A. J. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold three-story English-basement brown-stone and brick front house, with lot 20 by 49.4, situate on West Twenty-eighth street, south side, 80 feet east of Sixth avenue, for $16,000, the purchaser being Ann Connaughton, plaintiff in the legal action. This same property was sold under the same court decree four weeks ago for $18,500, but the purchaser at this sale failed to fulfill his contract. The same house was disposed of at private sale two years ago for $22,500. Mr. Kennelly also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement Nova Scotia stone front house, with lease of lot 20 by about 79, No. 435 East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 413 feet east of First avenue, for $6,240, the purchaser being Peter Goelet, plaintiff. The lease has sixteen and one-half years to run, with covenant for two renewals of twenty years each; ground rent, $240 per annum. In the case of the legal sale, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of a brown-stone house and lot on Madison avenue, south of Sixtieth street, the property was withdrawn, the suit having been settled, while the foreclosure sale by the same firm of property on Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South streets, was postponed indefinitely. No other business was transacted. In relation to the sale at Morrisania, Westchester County, and the sale at Bergen Point, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., both held yesterday, reports as to results will be made to-morrow.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, under various court orders, J. Cole disposed of the following real estate located in that city: One plot, 35 by 90, with frame buildings thereon, Tompkins avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Stockton street, sold to Geo. W. Martins for $1,870; one four-story English-basement frame house, with lot 20 by 60, Tompkins avenue, west side, adjoining above, sold to same buyer for $4,975; one plot, 20 by 124, (rear line 40 feet,) with three-story frame factory and stable thereon, Tompkins avenue, west side, adjoining above, sold to same buyer for $4,400; and two two-story and basement frame houses, with lots each 17 by 66, Stockton street, south side, 90 feet west of Tompkins avenue, sold together to same buyer for $5,245. Total, $16,490.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions set down for to-day are the following:

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of three houses and lots on First avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-third street. Lots each 25 by 80.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, 21.7 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 68 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 20 by 80, No. 20 Avenue C, east side, 60 feet north of Second street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hon. William H. Leonard, Referee, of a house and lot on East Sixty-second street, south side, 98.9 feet east of Fourth avenue. Lot 18.9 by 100.5.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 three-story English basement brown-stone and brick front house and lot, West 28th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 20x49.4	$16,000
1 three-story and basement Nova Scotia stone front house and lease of lot, No. 435 East 56th st., n. s., 413 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 20x about 79, house 45 ft. deep, term of lease 16½ years, with two renewals 20 years each, ground rent $240 per annum	6,240

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Fulton st., n. e. corner William st., 51.5x20.5	56,500
Grand st., s. w. corner Suffolk st., 25x70; also, plot on Prospect av., West Farms, N.Y., 66x150	200
Same property	3,000
13th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th av., 20.10x103.3	17,000
23d st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x98.9	9,500
23d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington av., 25x98.9	30,000
Same property	30,000
20th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9	32,500
36th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9, ½ part	5,000
Same property, ½ part	5,000
47th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5	17,000
Centre line, between 51st and 52d sts., 374.3 ft. e. of 9th av., 5.9x—, gore	100
52d st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of 9th av., 2.9x—x—, gore	100
61st st., s. s., 85 ft. of 3d av., 80x100, except strip off n. w. corner, 75.5 ft. s. of 61st st., 10x25; Madison av., s. e. corner 61st st., 25x89; 61st st., s. s., 89 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5; 61st st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of Madison av., 15x100.5; Madison av., n. e. corner 61st st., 25x85; Madison av., e. s., 79 ft. n. of 61st st., 21.5x85; 66th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., 175x100.5; Madison av., s. e. corner 81st st., 76.7x101; 81st st., s. s., 117 ft. e. of Madison av., 83x102.2	144,000
61st st., s. s., 152 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5	49,000
83d st., n. s. 64.7 ft. e. of Boulevard, 100x102.2	28,000
117th st., s. s., 473 ft. e. of Avenue A, 406x104.4	80,000
119th st., n. s., 157.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 19.9x100.10	16,000
125th st., s. s., 430.10 ft. w. of 5th av., 20.10x100.11	21,000
127th st., n. e. corner Madison av., 10x99.11	3,000
120th st., n. s. 425 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x100.11; 130th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x100.11 2-8 part	4,750

LEASES RECORDED.

Delancey st., No. 71, 5 5-12 months, per year	1,080
Greenwich av., w. s., 33.4 ft. n. of Bank st., 2 lots, 23 by about 73.21, per year	487

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK FRONTS FOR SALE.—Several plots, 200x150, on Central Park; each plot is an entire front with four lots in rear, two on each street. Will take in payment some first-class securities, such as Western Union, Lake Shore, New-York Central, or other good bonds or stocks up to $300,000 to $500,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT FOR SALE.—Five large and modern stores, with elevator, &c., on Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Basin; now rented to first-class tenants for $20,000 per annum; price $200,000, on easy terms. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD TENEMENT property—A first-class house in the upper part of the City, and near 5th av.; also another on Washington square; both lots in fee. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO GARDENERS.—TO RENT IN ELIZABETH, N. J., a good house with greenhouse, barn, and outhouses, and from five to ten acres of land fit for the florist, or trucking business. Also an elegant furnished dwelling to be let for the Winter at a low price. Inquire of AMOS BROWN, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN OR PRIVATE Families.—To lease, furnished, for two or more years, a first-class four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x60x98.9, on the north side of 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $300 per month. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, IN HARLEM, WITHIN five minutes' walk of depot, a very desirable three-story brown-stone house, fully furnished; rent, $750. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,399.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a smaller house, new two-story Mansard-roof house, with eleven rooms, bath-room, and plenty closet room, bay-window, and kitchen extension; desirably located, and in a growing neighborhood, near schools, churches, and depots. Will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Lot 50x175. Price $7,500. Address HOME, Box No. 147 Times Office, or apply to H. P. WETMORE, No. 222 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL, neatly-furnished house for a family of three grown persons, till May next, in a good location and not too far from Broadway, for which a fair rent will be paid; references exchanged. Address B. P. H., Box No. 11 Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner Grand and Elm sts., New-York, Nov. 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 26th day of November instant at 3 P. M. for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Buildings, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for iron stairs, for Primary Schools Nos. 17 and 34.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM DOWD,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
CHARLES V. LEWIS,
ROBERT HOE,
DAVID F. BAKER,
Committee on Buildings.

Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1873.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WILLET'S POINT, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 10, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. Dec. 10, 1873, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to A. H. PAYSON, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this financial crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

NOTICE.—THE SERVICES OF A SUPERIOR BASE vocalist can be secured for either a quartet choir, or director of a volunteer choir, or precentor; best of references given. Address CONDUCTOR, Box No. 133 Times Office.

A $100 FIRST-CLASS NUNNS & CLARK piano-forte and stool; new rosewood piano-fortes, $150 and upward. GOLDSMITH'S Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FULLER, LORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

HORACE W. FULLER,
Executor of estate of Dudley B. Fuller.
EDWARD C. LORD,
Executor of estate of J. Couper Lord.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
EDWARD C. LORD.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of FULLER, LORD & CO., under the same firm name.

GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

No. 139 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of ROGERS & DEGHUEE, for the transaction of a commission business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Stocks, and Bonds, at No. 39 Exchange place.—New-York, Nov. 10, 1873.

H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
JEAN DEGHUEE,
Member New-York Gold Exchange.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, favorably affected by the panic, requires moderate additional capital; large legitimate profits certain; contracts can be made at once.

E. E. ROBERTS, No. 52 Broadway.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE PARRY House, at Highland Falls, on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point; seventy rooms for guests; if not sold soon will be leased. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A LONDON FIRM, A GOOD CONNECTION with an American house in naval stores, and to act as their English agents in same; highest references. Address FRANK DAYTON, Post Office Box No. 2,891 New-York City.

TYPE FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, foundry, and good-will of an old and well-established business for sale on favorable terms. For particulars inquire at No. 190 Water st.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS as partner in a light, but very profitable business; only small amount of capital required. Address E. O. C., Times Up-town Office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ale and chop house, sixteen years established; satisfactory reasons for selling. HOWELL, No. 141 4th av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings. Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square. Pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WANTED—TWO SITTINGS IN CHURCH, CORNER 19th st. and 5th av., Dr. Hall's, floor or gallery. Address W., Box No. 847 Post Office.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorised a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE, No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, ROOM No. 6, New-York, Nov. 10, 1873.

UNTIL MAY 1, 1874, THE OFFICE HOURS of the Commissioners of Quarantine will be from 10 to 3 daily, Sundays and holidays excepted. By order of the President.

THEO. E. LEEDS, Secretary.

A PARTY WHO HAS AN OFFICE BUSINESS in Boston, would like in connection therewith, to act as agent for the New-England States, or a portion thereof, for any corporation or individual requiring such; location of office central; references good. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 134 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission Gold, United States stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

New-York City 7s,
DUE IN 1900, 1892, AND 1876.
FOR SALE AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ, ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST, LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN, PETER I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED, JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER, ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS, WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT, JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK, JOHN J. CRANE,
WILLIAM R. GARRISON.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.

MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000) of the bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to this Company to aid in the construction of its railroad, maturing Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid at this office on presentation, at a rebate of seven (7) per cent. interest.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer, &c.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1873.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Southern Railway Security Company will be held at its office in this City, No. 59 Liberty st., on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of making sale of certain properties of the Company. By order.

C. P. MACKIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company will be held at the office of the Company, Mott Haven, N. Y., on the 17th day of November, 1873, for the purpose of electing seven directors and three inspectors for the ensuing year. Polls open at 7 o'clock and close at 9 o'clock P. M.

R. CORNELL WHITE, President.

EDGAR WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SHAFFER PARK OIL COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 56 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE ELECTION of Trustees, will be held at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 29 next, from 1 to 3 P. M.

D. G. ARNOLD, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 309 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT HOWELLS' AGENCY, No. 102 West 42d st., corner 6th av., SERVANTS, WHITE AND COLORED, native and foreign, recommended, and suitably selected.

ALL FAMILIES, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, IN want of an English Protestant chamber-maid and waitress, can obtain one, with good references; or she would do house-work; no charge to ladies. At No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

A LADY OF CULTURE, REFINEMENT AND cheerful disposition offers her services to invalids, foreigners, or strangers for reading, writing, or conversation. Address E. S., Box No. 73 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, employers will find a large number of German servants, economical and well recommended; wages moderate.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN GIRLS AND OTHER excellent servants, and colored help, City or country, (moderate wages,) at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., over drug store.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 68 WEST 37th st., near 6th av., families supplied promptly with select help for every capacity; male or female.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR House-work.—By a bright, intelligent Scotch girl; understands her duties as chamber-maid and waitress; is also a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; will work for moderate wages; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR WILL assist in Washing and Ironing.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; very neat, able, and very best reference; neat, kind, and obliging, sober, honest, &c.; good waitress, also chambermaid; can take a laundress' place. Can be seen at No. 335 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT American girl, seventeen years of age, as chamber-maid and waitress; take care of children and make herself generally useful; best City reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid in a private family; has first-class City references from last employer who can be seen; will do some fine sewing if required. Address A., Box No. 102 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—By a very nice, neat German girl, who is competent in the above capacities, neat, genteel, and willing. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE English woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; best references. Call for two days at W. J. Smith's upholstery, No. 909 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, who is willing to assist with anything up stairs; has good City references, and is an active, willing girl. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid or waitress; willing to take care of children; can do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 105 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, WILLING, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references from last employer. Call at No. 543 6th av., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do house-work; excellent references. Call at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR CHAMBER-maid, who will assist as parlor-maid or waiting. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent Protestant girl; thoroughly understands waiting, and is an excellent chamber-maid; City or country; very best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY arrived, to to chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and assist with washing; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 29 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT woman, as chamber-maid; eleven years' reference. Call for two days at No. 113 East 48th st., first house east of the bridge.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway, ESTABLISHED, 1852.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL servant, in City or country, by a capable, industrious girl; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; a neat, economical, and respectful servant; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO neat, tidy girls, who will do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her duties; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; chamber-maid is competent and an excellent waitress; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, with good reference; is an excellent cook, good washer and ironer; is willing to do general house-work in a small family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN excellent worker; has best recommendations for capability, honesty, sobriety, and is obliging; wages moderate; City or country. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG DANISH GIRL; SPEAKS English well; knows how to cook, wash, and iron; is tidy and good-tempered; or for house-work, or for the kitchen alone; no objection to the country; reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISH-woman, as first-class cook; can do all kinds nice cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is very neat and tidy; has best City references. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is an excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 39th st., between 7th av. and Broadway, second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; understands all branches of cooking; is neat and economical in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON, OR TO HOUSE-work, by a strong, healthy, industrious girl, with good reference; City or country; understands dairy-work. To be seen at 69 6th av., first floor; no charges.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WITH the best of City references; is an excellent cook, and not extravagant in wages. Seen for two days at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; expert at baking pastry, desserts, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 477 7th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK WITH BEST City reference as to character and capabilities, to go out by day, week, or month. Address by letter J. Hellory, No. 352 East 19th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AND REGULAR waitress; both together in the same house; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references from last place; present lady to be seen. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WITH GOOD City references; will do the plain washing. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.; has a lady in the City to be seen.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young women, one as cook; Protestant; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; the other as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.; ring top bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 146 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A position as housekeeper to a widower or bachelor; salary moderate; unexceptionable reference given. Address A. S., Up-town Times Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful in any capacity where her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl lately landed, with a private family, to do general work. Call or address G., No. 943 3d av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A neat, tidy French girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is a good hair-dresser and a first-class seamstress; can speak some English; best reference from last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT accomplished maid; is excellent in City or country, and also in packing and traveling. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, AND TO assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 6th av., millinery store.

LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WISHES TO take in washing or go out by the day. Call at No. 145 West 35th st., between Broadway and 7th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to take home ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing; or would go out by the day. Call at No. 263 1st av., near 15th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in the City; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, ACTIVE PROTESTANT girl as nurse to growing children; she is an orphan; very kind and pleasant disposition and willing to make herself useful; best references and moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of children; can take care of an infant from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 232 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; CAN take the entire charge of a baby; is a good plain sewer; best of City references. Call at No. [illegible]

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as nurse; competent to take charge of a baby, and raise it on the bottle if required; best City reference. Address two days W. C., Box No. 89 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG FRENCH girl, with good account, for growing children; speaks a little English, and is a good plain seamstress; with references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse for growing children and seamstress; can embroider; best City reference. Address V. G., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECOMMENDED nurse and seamstress; can embroider for infants or grown children; good City reference; country preferred. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; superior cutter and fitter of children's clothes, and has a knowledge of hair-dressing; excellent reference. Call or address No. 64 West 53d st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH seamstress; solicits gentlemen's and families' washing; ladies' finery got up equal to new; shirts and collars a specialty. Apply at No. 200 East 34th st., ground floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY CAPABLE YOUNG woman, with two years' City reference from last place, that may be seen, as first-class waitress; understands chamber-work thoroughly, and is willing to take chamber-work, with waiting; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work. Best City reference. Call at 203 West 29th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A TIDY, ACTIVE, YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 68 East 43d st., Room No. 17.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. H. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT accountant and correspondent with undoubted references, would like a situation at a moderate salary. Address B., Box No. 121 Times Office.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN who is strictly efficient in either capacity; has unexceptionable references from his former employers whom he leaves on account of their breaking up housekeeping. Call on or address F. H., No. 76 3d av. Ring fourth bell.

CARPENTER, USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A young man, lately landed, who is a good carpenter; can also drive, do gardening, and make himself generally useful; wages moderate; reference good. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE, active young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. H., Box No. 59 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND HOUSE SERVANT.—BY A steady, careful and faithful young colored man; is very handy; reference from present employer. Address Post Office Box No. 5,699, New-York.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, FARMER.—BY a young man of first-class experience; can do any work required on a gentleman's place. Address J. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE MAN, American, as a first-class coachman and gardener and farmer; best of references. Address J. A., Box No. 231 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION for his coachman. Apply at No. 4 East 47th st., on Thursday, Nov. 13, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN as coachman or groom; good character from last employer. Call or address W. F., No. 130 West [illegible] st.

ENTRY AND PACKING DEPARTMENT.—Having had charge of the entry and packing department of one of the largest dry-goods jobbing-houses in this City with fifteen years' experience, I desire a similar position either in New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Canada, &c., or St. Louis; first-class City reference. Address PACKER, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 8.

GROOM, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN AGED twenty-three years, who is a thorough groom; a good driver, and can do gardening, wait on table, clean furniture, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS groom; thoroughly understands his duties and has excellent references. Call or address No. 124 West 18th st.

MALE NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISHMAN; would take charge of an invalid going down South; also treatment given in the Swedish movement cure. Call or address for three days Nurse, No. 104 West 39th st.

TO INVALIDS.—AS EXPERIENCED NURSE OR valet to an elderly gentleman, by an intelligent Englishman, who has had fifteen years' experience in this City; can refer to some of our first physicians. Address A. B., Box No. 241 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN, PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—By an English Protestant man, aged twenty-three years, who can do farm-work, milk, drive, plain gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—UNDERSTANDS GARDENING, the care of horses and cattle; [illegible]; good reference. Address M. L., Box 205 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN ON A GENTLEMAN'S place, to make himself generally useful; can milk and do stable-work; good references. Call on or address H. V. T., No. 44 Gregory st., Jersey City.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Potter [illegible], Philadelphia, Penn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN GARCON DE TABLE FRANCAIS DESIRE trouver une place dans une famille [illegible]. T., Box No. 17 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—PETER B. LYNT, Jr., AND Laura J. Lynt, his wife; Ann Eliza King, John B. King, Cornelia Frances Odell, and Isaac W. Odell against REBECCA LYNT, David Gulon, Jane Wood, Henry B. E. Wood, Letitia A. Garrison and William Garrison, Catherine Purdy and Cornelius L. Purdy, Elizabeth Lyn and Morris E. Lyn, Abraham Odell and Hester Odell, Peter Odell and Letitia A. Odell, William Odell and Charity Odell, Benjamin Odell and Martha Odell, Julia Odell, Ann Maria Smith and Abel Smith, Mary Odell, Susan Fulver and John Fulver, Odell D. Lynt, Helen J. Lynt, Cornelia Ann Gourlay and Alexander Gourlay, Terah Miller, Harriet Miller, Catherine Miller, Frances Miller, Charles Miller, Edward Miller, Thomas Losee, and Isaac Bresee, executors of the last will and testament of Peter B. Lynt, deceased, Ann Maria Lynt, Mary Lynt, and Hannah Lynt.—Summons—For Relief (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1873.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint herein was duly filed in said office Oct. 16, 1873.

o17-law6wF

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, against JAMES IRWIN and AMANDA M. IRWIN, his wife; Henry Day, Sylvester Tuttle, Mary B. Tuttle, and Augustus P. Day, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 26th September, 1873.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, on the 27th day of September, 1873. HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o24-law6wF

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—COMBINED POWER COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. LEWIS, ARTHUR B. LEE and JOHN LEYS, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 44 Court street, City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy dollars, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 29, 1873.

DALY & BROWER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 24th day of September, 1873. DALY & BROWER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o24-law6wF

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

ASSETS..............OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

[illegible]
JOHN J. [illegible], Cashier.

Send for circular.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.....Nov. 22
DELTA (chartered).....Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Exchange 4s and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 12. *Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26
Catalonia, Saturday, Nov. 15 Abyssinia, Wednesday, Dec. 3
*Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19 *Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, extra. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Dublin, Londonderry, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA

embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1:30 P. M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 29, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.

and every alternate SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 South River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates. Steerage, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Bergen, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 307 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

Or to
GEORGE FOSDICK & FALK, No. 403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. H. CROSBY, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 33 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 8 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 A. M.

From the New Stone Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Saloon, Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE.....Saturday, Nov. 15
St. LAURENT.....Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DU HAVRE FOR BREST

and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARAGOS, Wetmore.....Tuesday, Nov. 25
LADY LYCETT, Evatt.....Wednesday, Dec. 10
GREAT WESTERN, Stephen.....Saturday, Dec. 20
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Brown.....Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. Parker.....Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Worth.....Dec. 3, 2:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr.....Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Rogers.....Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North river, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

California.....Sat., Nov. 15 Caledonia.....Wed., Nov. 26
Italia.....Wed., Nov. 19 Australia.....Sat., Nov. 29
India.....Sat., Nov. 22 Victoria.....Wed., Dec. 3

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,

Wed. steamers, $85 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $80 and $70; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth, pier 14 N. R.) For Kingston, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ATLAS, Nov. 13. For Kingston, Carthagena, and Savanilla, ATLAS, Nov. 23.

For freight and passage apply to
FIM, POLWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall st. and No. 50 Pine st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 29, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanilla, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. I. DUTTAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morrow, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Ortell, Dec. 2.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana direct).....Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) Noon.....Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Hav. a and Mexico).....Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana via Nassau).....Dec. 4

For freight or passage apply to
J. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Dec. 4
Will sail from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

J. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 129 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Nov. 15.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKHAM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, go ng and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, go d. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delapoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from impossibility of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

Un ted States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. JONES' Passport Agent, No. 91 Dunne st., corner Broadway

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:30, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 6:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 8:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R. at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—Newstrain for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, 8:00 A. M.—Mail and Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:10 P. M.—Mail train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:20 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:20, 6, 6:20, 8:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. and 3:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M., 12 M., 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:55 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets may be purchased at ticket office or Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Supt of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

8:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Ogdensburgh.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 9th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 9th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. A. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at Public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, 1873, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern, fifty of the Sullington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway Company First Mortgage Convertible Bonds, payable in gold May 1, 1919, with interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at seven per cent. in gold, in New-York or London, as per coupons attached, said bonds being pledged as collateral. The sale will be in lots to suit purchasers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, within their store: Almeria Grapes, Lisbon Purple Grapes, Leghorn and Canrola Citron, Lemon Peel, Malaga Raisins, Sultana Raisins, Seedless Raisins, Cartons Malaga, new crop Smyrna Figs, in boxes, baskets, bags, and American drums and fancy cartons, Dates, Currants, and Onions, Malaga Lemons.

A. CALDWELL & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF a Private Family Declining House-keeping at Auction.—A. CALDWELL & CO.'s Auctioneers, FRIDAY, Nov. 14, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 138 West 45th st., near 6th av., embracing very elegant parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture in rosewood and walnut, beds and bedding, carpets, pier and oval mirrors, rosewood pianoforte, crockery-ware, silver-ware, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 4,174.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. WILLIAMS and JESSE WILKINSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1873. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry H. Williams and Jesse Wilkinson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

CHARLES SAVARY, Assignee.
AUDLEY W. GAZLAM, Counsel for Assignee,
No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STRONG WADSWORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and all debts which are barred by law should not be granted to said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

no14-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. WOODBRIDGE and STEPHEN M. JEWELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—At Chatham Village, Columbia County, New-York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his election and approval as assignee of William A. Woodbridge and Stephen M. Jewell, of the village and town of Chatham, in said County of Columbia, New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts by Hon. Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy of said Court, on their own petition.

o31-law3wF GEO. L. MORRIS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STRONG WADSWORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,228.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Strong Wadsworth, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1873.

ROBERT L. FABIAN, Assignee,
n7-law3wF* No. 112 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BRUYN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward H. Bruyn, of the town of Shawangunk, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., the 6th day of November, A. D. 1873.

EDWIN T. SKIDMORE, Assignee.
n7-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BRONK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John B. Bronk, of the town of Coxsackie, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Coxsackie, N. Y., the 5th day of November, A. D. 1873.

n7-law3wF JACOB C. VAN DYCK, Assignee.

NO. 3,936.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Julius Jonson, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1873. JULIUS HAMMERSLOUGH, Assignee,
n14-law3wF* No. 48 Wall st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. GARDNER WING, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
n7-law3wF* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN,
JOHN ERVING,
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.
au1-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Develin, Miller & Tyrell, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1873.

THOMAS H. O'CONNOR,
Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.
je13-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruyton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873. DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,
n14-law6mF* Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. LACKEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 261 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1873. ABRAHAM HILL,
n14-law3wF* Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

ELISE RACLE Executrix.
o17-law3mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-law13mF* CATHARINE E. RENNERT, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wards, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES E. BUTLER,
CHARLES H. WARD, } Executors.
je6-law6mF

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,067 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch. Room B.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,267 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS $10, REDUCED FROM $18; $15 velvet bonnets and hats reduced from $25. Real Paris prices. No humbug. All kinds of millinery reduced 50 percent. FINNS' Millinery, No. 779 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 42d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE WINTER on a fine farm a short distance from City; splendid accommodations, good treatment, moderate charges, and an experienced man in charge are the inducements offered. Apply personally or by letter to A. BENDERSON, No. 50 Water st.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on E. E. P

THE RING FRAUDS.

SECOND TRIAL OF TWEED.

THE JURY SWORN AND THE TRIAL COMMENCED — OPENING ADDRESS OF WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

The two vacant seats in the jury-box were filled yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer Court, and the second trial of Wm. M. Tweed may be said to have at length fairly commenced. The proceedings yesterday were interesting. The opening for the prosecution by Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham was a clear and unimpassioned recital of the acts charged against the defendant, as viewed by the prosecution and as they propose to establish by evidence.

Immediately after the opening of the court six jurors were set aside in rapid succession for having very decided opinions. Henry T. Johnson being asked if his opinion were founded on any personal knowledge, said he was well aware that the taxes had gone up amazingly during the Tweed rule, and no explanation of it was given. James Taylor, No. 39 Bowery, admitted that he was acquainted with the defendant, and they were old friends for many years. He was excused.

Mathew Kane, Jr., sash-maker, No. 345 West Fourth street, being asked if the opinion he had formed was a decided one, answered, emphatically: Yes, Sir; firm as a rock. Judge Davis—Oh, go down.

James A. Henderson said he had formed an opinion which it would take very strong evidence to remove. Question—Wouldn't you decide according to the evidence? Answer (very emphatically)—No, Sir. Judge Davis—That will do, Sir.

Jno. Calvin Lloyd was asked whether he knew any persons personally unfriendly to Mr. Tweed. A.—Many thousands who dislike him very much. Q.—But are any of these friends of yours—warm friends? A.—(Shaking his head)—I have no warm friends, Sir.

At this point Assistant District Attorney Allen said: I object to going on without the presence of the defendant.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, he has just stepped out. It is not necessary to have him here always.

Judge Davis—Oh, no.

Mr. Root—We shouldn't object to going on without you, Mr. Allen.

One of the counsel then stepped out and returned with the "Boss."

Q.—Who are the parties about whom you formed unfavorable impressions as to their guilt or innocence? A.—Wm. M. Tweed, R. B. Connolly, Watson, Sweeny, Norton—there were thousands of them, I believe.

Q.—Did you believe them all guilty? A.—Some of them were undoubtedly guilty.

Q.—Did you read all the evidence on the last trial? A.—No, Sir, not all.

Mr. Graham, (lifting up a bulky volume)—If ever you want to amuse yourself, here it is. Witness didn't think he would ever accept the offer.

Q.—What did you hear your friends say, if anything, about the last trial? A.—They talked about the ability of counsel.

Q.—Have you any prejudice or unfavorable impression against the defendant on account of what you heard of his general character? A.—I have on character of his general character.

To Mr. Tremain—He thought the impressions he had formed would not in any way interfere with his impartially considering the evidence.

Mr. Tremain said the candid answers of this witness must have commended themselves to every impartial mind, especially after the exhibitions they had of men swearing themselves off.

Judge Davis said the juror was in every respect qualified. He could not help joining with the counsel in commending the honesty of a man who did not seek to evade public duty by putting forward impressions from newspaper reading as an obstacle to the impartial weighing of evidence in court. The juror deserved the more credit from the fact which he had disclosed to the court of loss, injury, and danger to him by his absence from business. The juror was excused, and the panel being then exhausted, the court was about to adjourn to 1:30 for the new panel, when

Mr. Tremain rose and said—Before the adjournment I have a few words to address to the court, which, however, I am reluctant to say. A few days ago one of the counsel for the defense made remarks with which we all agreed, as to the press making comments on this trial. We did not say anything on that occasion, though we fully concurred in the desire that the press should refrain from any comments calculated to do injustice to either side, or to the counsel or court; and we had hoped that these remarks, followed by an expression of desire by the court, would be entirely effectual, and so far as we are concerned, we believe, with a single exception, which is all the more remarkable because it had been supposed that a request from the gentleman who made it would exert a very potential influence in the quarter to which I refer, and it is the more to be reprehended, because if every other paper but that is to be prevented from making comments, it would obtain a patent right and exclusive monopoly to make comments on the court, the counsel and the proceedings. The shading and coloring given to the [illegible]

Judge Davis asked for a copy of the paper, if there was one in court.

Mr. Graham—Raise the shades and you will have it inside the court.

A copy of the *Sun* was then handed up to the Bench.

Mr. Tremain—The shading and color given to that report is calculated to create a prejudice against the application that ought not to be permitted. As your Honor has remarked, anything except a garbled and mutilated report or libelous attack on the court or counsel falls within the supervision and control of the court. I find in that expressions of excitement at some remarks of your Honor when some other trial was mentioned with which your Honor was connected, and reflections on the prosecution—comments all through, shadowy and shady, and prejudiced and mutilated, and, yet, as I said before, that paper is the one over which it is supposed counsel for the defense is supposed to exert a potential influence, and is the only one that has comments on one side or the other.

Mr. Bartlett said it is impossible not to understand that the gentleman's shaft is leveled at me.

Judge Davis—Wait a little until I read this.

Mr. Graham here interposed with a complaint that he had not been furnished with cards, which the readers couldn't get any responsible newspaper to publish.

Judge—Delay any remarks you have to make until I read this. After reading the report, this Honor said: This is simply a report. I do not think there is anything in this that calls for any remarks.

Mr. Bartlett—I should like to reply.

Judge Davis (rapping)—Oh, no.

Mr. Bartlett—There should be good feeling among counsel on both sides, and I should like to say——

Judge Davis—Then meet him and talk to him [illegible]

Mr. Bartlett (warmly)—Well, your Honor, be it so.

Judge Davis—That it was specially to be hoped the paper with which he intimated you were connected would abstain from remarks on the trial.

Mr. Bartlett here burst out with—I should like to put it square, once for all, that I have no part in any manual or article that I am not ready to avow before God and man at all times—not a word, that I am not willing to maintain——

Judge (rapping decisively)—If you desire to say you have no participation in that article, say it.

Mr. Bartlett—I do not wish any gentleman to say that I would say one thing and practice another. What I have to say I will reserve for another time. I may have something else to say elsewhere.

Before sitting down, Mr. Bartlett stated he had no knowledge of the report in question—hadn't even seen it.

Judge Davis—The report does not call for any remarks. I still hope the papers will refrain from comment. If it does occur where I am called upon to exercise the power of the court on the subject, I shall not hesitate from any fear of the public press to punish any paper or writer of an article that violates the statutes of the State, and that article I do not think does so.

The court then adjourned.

AFTER RECESS.

A new panel of fifty jurors was called after recess, of whom thirty answered to their names. All jurors absent are to be fined $250 each, unless they can give a valid excuse.

Wm. Van Tassell, the auctioneer, acknowledged that he was an old friend of "the Boss," and was excused.

Elmer Davidson, No. 236 East Eighteenth street, read the reports and formed an opinion about the prisoner's guilt. In usual cases he can form a verdict solely on the evidence, and in this case he would try to do so. In reply to Mr. Clinton, the witness most emphatically declared he did not desire to change any opinion he had formed; but if the evidence fell short of proving the case, he would not convict.

The witness was found competent, subject to exception by the defense, and was sent to the box as the eleventh juror.

Lucas J. Tompkins, No. 40 Pine street, was the twenty-second juror. Mr. Root submitted that his gentleman's case fell within the ruling of his Honor on the first day.

Judge—If so I was wrong then.

Mr. Root—We thought so too, but we submitted to your Honor's ruling.

After further examination the witness was found incompetent.

Wm. Sloane, firm of W. & J. Sloane, carpets, Broadway, was sworn as the twelfth juror.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham delivered the address for the people. After speaking of the grave nature of the offense, he said it was one involving more than the guilt or innocence of one man; it involved a question as to the organization of government, whether men can be placed in official position who will carry out the purpose for which they were appointed. It was for the jury to say whether, when the evidence was all in, certain things which are conceded to exist could exist consistently with the innocence of the accused, and whether the man who stood before them on that charge of misdemeanor fulfilled the duties imposed upon him or violated his public trust. The island was governed until a few years ago almost exclusively by what is called the City, in contradistinction to the County Government. In no other district except this are the boundaries of the city and County identical. In 1857 the laws were changed, and larger power was given to the County Government. The Supervisors, in the enlarged power given the two Governments, were made the auditors of a large number of bills. The expenses of the Government ran up $20,000,000 in a few years, and bonds were issued in addition for "adjusted claims" and for another class of claims under the legislation of 1870. The reputation of the old Board of Supervisors is a matter of history, and out of that reputation and the scandal that arose at their refusal to publish accounts, arose the spirit which sent to the Legislature in 1870 the party known as the Young Democracy. Then it was, as would be proved, that the first steps were taken by the defendant to carry out his frauds. A charter was passed by the party in power, prohibiting from the Supervisors and giving all power to the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Parks, and the defendant, who was the Commissioner of Public Works.

This act, giving them such power, required them to pass upon or audit the bills as a board, and if they did not meet to audit, but willfully omitted to do so, they were guilty of a misdemeanor, and the indictment was proved so far. The omission need not be corrupt, it was enough if it were intentional. The refusal to do a duty to receive an illegal bill was found to receive, was a case in point, and that justice was prosecuted for willful omission of duty. So far for the crime of intentional neglect of official duty, which he is presumptively held to have knowledge of when he assumed office.

Counsel next proceeded to call the attention of the jury to who the defendant did. Watson, Clerk of the Auditors; Woodruff, Deputy County Clerk, and Ingersoll proceeded to organize a plan for defrauding the County under cover of this law. The scheme was that these parties should make out claims for all they imagined they had done in the past or might or could do in the future, and all these were certified to by the defendant as just, honest, and fair bills before any action had been taken on them by the Board of Audit, and these were presented and passed at the first and only meeting ever held by this board. At that meeting they resolved, on motion of the Mayor, "that the County Auditor"—an officer or clerk in the Controller's office, whose duty it was to see papers came from the Supervisors or other auditing tribunal to audit that bill on the vouchers thus presented and pass upon it, to relieve the Controller of a portion of his labors, that the bill so presented was in proper form, and showed that it had been audited by the proper tribunal.

In reference to a remark here made by counsel, Mr. Graham said: That remark will not excuse you from putting that resolution in evidence.

Mr. Peckham said the interruption was not made in good faith, and the prosecution fully intended to put in that resolution. It was that the County Auditor select from the appropriate committees of the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the County incurred prior to April 26, 1870, and warrants now due thereon, and "that the certificate of the same by the authorization of the same by said board or appropriate committees, or certificate of the Clerk or President, and that the Clerk annex the blanks for our signature and audit." Counsel then took in illustration a bill of Kerr's not in existence before the act, and therefore the modus operandi. It was signed by the defendant as President, though he knew it had never been before the Board of Audit, and was then taken around and signed by the other parties whose signature was required, and the final warrant was drawn for payment by the County Treasury. Another bill "for work done to the County Court-house, $16,000," does not indicate to how little is done, and is signed as correct by defendant and Woodward. Some ten of these vouchers counsel described, and a number of the bills with which the public are so familiar, and put it to the jury whether these men had performed the duty they undertook as agents for the citizens? He next proceeded to enumerate the proofs that the defendant had received portions of the sums raised by these bogus bills. One bill was drawn by Davidson for $16,000, and he got it; the warrant was for $40,000. Where did the difference go?

When taking the Garvey bills, counsel said efforts would be made by the defence to divert them from the issue to the question, "What point in the scale of honor or dishonor should be occupied by Andrew Garvey?" At the outset counsel conceded all that could be said against a man who admits that at the outset of his career he was a partner in crime with Wm. M. Tweed, and that witness needed corroboration. But it could be said for him that he now desired to make some reparation to society. Mr. Garvey's claims were divided, and a portion would be passed to the credit of Woodward and a portion to the defendant. Over $5,000,000 were drawn on 137 warrants. Besides this, $384,000 was paid to the New-York Printing Company on eleven warrants, and of this defendant got $140,000. The total of the warrants was over $6,000,000, drawn by Ingersoll, Garvey, and Woodward, and of this over a million is traced to the defendant. Thirty-three per cent. was added to Keyser's bills, and the bills were paid. He never received a dollar of it, and the County is liable to pay it all. On Davidson's bills about one-third was honest and two-thirds stolen. On Garvey's bills eleven hundred and odd thousand dollars was paid out. Tweed got $968,000 directly from Woodward out of the $6,000,000, and $104,000 from the New-York Printing Company. Counsel here explained how there was a basis of less than $300,000 for work done, or to be done, as the basis for the bills to the extent of over a million drawn by Garvey.

The address had not concluded at 5:15, when the court adjourned.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SWINDLE AGAIN —A RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE THE FRAUD DEFEATED.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, President Wade in the chair. With the exception of a few members, no persons connected with the Industrial Exhibition swindle were present.

When the minutes of the previous session were approved, Assistant Alderman Clancy offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, By reason of the panic now existing in the finance of corporations of our City, many of the factories, employing thousands of men, are wholly or in part suspended, and the public works of the different departments are compelled from the exhaustion of funds appropriated, to discontinue; and,

Whereas, Unless some speedy resumption of employment occurs, either on the part of private parties or our departments, a deplorable and heartrending state of affairs will exist among our poorer classes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Apportionment be, and they are, hereby requested to convene at as early a day as possible, and appropriate a sufficient amount of money to carry on the various improvements during the coming year, which are now unfinished, in the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks.

Resolved, That the Controller be hereby requested to refund the unexpended portions of the sums raised by these bogus bills. One bill was drawn by Davidson for $16,000, and he got it; the warrant was for $40,000. Where did the difference go?

When taking the Garvey bills, counsel said efforts would be made by the defence to divert them from the issue to the question, "What point in the scale of honor or dishonor should be occupied by Andrew Garvey?" At the outset counsel conceded all that could be said against a man who admits that at the outset of his career he was a partner in crime with Wm. M. Tweed, and that witness needed corroboration. But it could be said for him that he now desired to make some reparation to society. Mr. Garvey's claims were divided, and a portion would be passed to the credit of Woodward and a portion to the defendant. Over $5,000,000 were drawn on 137 warrants. Besides this, $384,000 was paid to the New-York Printing Company on eleven warrants, and of this defendant got $140,000. The total of the warrants was over $6,000,000, drawn by Ingersoll, Garvey, and Woodward, and of this over a million is traced to the defendant. Thirty-three per cent. was added to Keyser's bills, and the bills were paid. He never received a dollar of it, and the County is liable to pay it all. On Davidson's bills about one-third was honest and two-thirds stolen. On Garvey's bills eleven hundred and odd thousand dollars was paid out. Tweed got $968,000 directly from Woodward out of the $6,000,000, and $104,000 from the New-York Printing Company. Counsel here explained how there was a basis of less than $300,000 for work done, or to be done, as the basis for the bills to the extent of over a million drawn by Garvey.

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Resolved, That the Board of Apportionment be, and they are, hereby requested to convene at as early a day as possible, and appropriate a sufficient amount of money to carry on the various improvements during the coming year, which are now unfinished, in the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks.

Resolved, That the Controller be hereby requested to refund the unexpended portions of the sums raised by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the balance of the appropriation made in accordance with the provisions of law.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Assistant Alderman Simonson moved that the Special Committee of nine on the Industrial Exhibition loan, be authorized to send for persons and papers and make a thorough investigation of the subject.

Assistant Alderman Healy said the committee had no power to send for persons and papers except when acting with a joint committee of both boards.

Assistant Alderman Clancy—The last adjournment of the committee was made for the purpose of hearing the Working Men's Central Council on the subject. The proposed investigation will accomplish nothing. The committee has already consumed ten days in hearing statements.

Assistant Alderman Thorsell said that the facts made known by a lawyer (Mr. Strahan) in relation to the transfers of the real estate to be used as the site, were not such as would authorize the Common Council to grant the loan.

Assistant Alderman Clancy here repeated the fallacious statement that the company, if they obtained the loan, would give employment to the poor this Winter, although they cannot enter into possession of the land until one year after the purchase money has been paid.

Assistant Alderman Theiss said he was opposed to going into the private business of the company.

The question whether the committee should make an investigation was then put, and lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Wade, Wisser, Thornell, Codington, Strack, Krejs, Simonson, Linden—8.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Clancy, Healy, Theiss, Kehoe, Beyea, Keating, Brooks, Sommers, Cumisky—9.

The majority seemed much pleased at the result. After transacting some routine business, the board adjourned.

Mayor Havemeyer, in conversation with several gentlemen yesterday, denied the report of McMurdy that he allowed his name to be used as a Director of the Industrial Exhibition Company for the purpose of indorsing their application for a loan of $2,500,000 from the City. McMurdy never said anything about the impecuniosity of the company, but on the contrary made most glowing representations of their ability to carry out the enterprise. In consequence of these representations the Mayor accepted the Directorship in a written communication. The protest against the proposed loan, referred to a few days since, has, it is said, been signed by James Lemon, Robt. Lenox Kennedy, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. H. Macy, A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, and other capitalists.

OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, Edward Healy obtained a judgment against the City for injuries sustained in 1870, by reason of the dangerous condition of the sidewalk in Forty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The entire amount of the verdict was $5,076.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

A RESUMED SESSION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN FIELDS—A PROPOSITION TO FIGHT THE PAPACY AT ROME.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its session yesterday at No. 805 Broadway. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Godfrey under the presidency of Bishop Bowman. After the services Bishop Ames assumed the chair, and the usual routine business was transacted. The question of the appropriations for the East India Mission was then taken up, and after a short debate, in which Mr. Gibson, of California and Rev. Drs. Curris, Dashiell, and Reid took an active part, the sum of $34,432 was appropriated for salaries, $37,944 for district work, and $7,000 for contingent expenses, making a total of $79,376. A contingent appropriation of $5,000 was made for the mission in Bombay and vicinity, designated officially as "India Beyond." For the mission in Bulgaria the sum of $6,000 was appropriated with very little debate.

The question of the mission in Italy was then taken up. Bishop Haven spoke of the proposed change of the head-quarters from Bologna to either Rome or Florence. Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., gave an interesting description from personal observation of the present population of Florence, and showed that the head-quarters could be better located in that city than in Rome, the people of which had, in their opposition to Popery, almost if not entirely become infidel. Bishop Ames said that Rev. Dr. Vernon had been ordered to Bologna as the head-quarters. Bishop Haven said if a change of head-quarters should be made at all, it would be better to move it to Rome, the seat of the great religious fight against the Papacy. The King and people of Rome were, he said, fighting the Pope for the supremacy, and if the change be made at al, it should be to that great political centre, which was also a religious centre in Italy. A motion was adopted that the Bishop in charge, with the Foreign Secretaries and the Chairman of the Italian Mission, should carefully consider the question of changing the Mission Head-quarters. The question of discontinuing all appropriations to the schools at Bologna was next taken up and discussed. Dr. Crawford said that, from his personal observation, he did not see that the school was of any great advantage to the mission-work. A motion was finally adopted discontinuing the appropriations to the school. Rev. Dr. Reid moved that the number of missionaries from this country to Italy be limited for the present year to the Superintendent. During the discussion of this question, Rev. Narayen Sheshadri, the native delegate to the Evangelical Alliance from the East Indies, visited the committee, and was invited to a seat beside the presiding Bishop. Bishop Haven said he was not in favor of reducing the number of the American missionaries in Italy, as the field, having been occupied, should not now be deserted.

After a lengthy discussion, a motion was made to lay the question on the table, but was lost by a large vote. Dr. Crawford then said that the actual work of the missionaries among the people was done by the Waldenses, and, in his opinion, one American Superintendent could do as much as ten, and ten could do no more than one. Bishop Haven said that all the work done in Italy had been accomplished within one year, and no mission could show a better report. Dr. Reid's resolution was, however, with consent, finally withdrawn. The question of the appropriation of $13,000 to sustain the work of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission in Italy excited considerable debate, and Dr. Currie moved, in amendment, that $5,000 be placed in the hands of the Bishop and board as a contingent fund for Italy, and the missionaries be requested to join their work with the Wesleyans in that country. The discussion was, however, abruptly discontinued by the exhibition of the morning hour, and a short recess was taken.

AFTER THE RECESS.

After the recess the subject was again taken up, and the resolution of Dr. Currie was voted down by 29 against 7. Dr. Rothweiler moved that the appropriation be reduced to $10,000. Bishop Peck said the work which had been begun in Italy had so far been successful, and he would be very sorry to see the work crippled at this stage of the labor. The efforts of the laborers should not be overthrown now by a false economy. Bishop Ames said the M. E. Church had gone to Italy, and had boldly faced Popery in its own home. It should be nobly sustained by the Missionary General Committee. This view was supported by Bishop Janes. Dr. Currie said there was a greater Rome in New-York than in Italy, and the M. E. Church did not look after that, while it was willing to send missionaries and money to Italy to fight Rome. There are 300,000 Roman Catholics in New-York, and many in the South, and what is being done for them? Several of the members of the board explained that $35,000 was being expended for that very purpose by the City Mission. After some further debate, the sum of $13,000 was appropriated to sustain the work in Italy, and $10,000 for the extension of the work and the change of the head-quarters was made contingent upon subsequent events. Bishop Peck wished to have the motion on the subject of the school at Bologna reconsidered, as the school was an Italian school already established, and had over seventy scholars. The motion for this reconsideration was however voted down. Bishop Haven said that the destruction of this school would be an evil, as a good Protestant school in Italy was a necessity. Dr. Crawford said the Italian Government was understood to establish secular schools, and the establishment of a Methodist school would be as much a bar to such institutions as a Roman Catholic school. Bishop Peck moved that the subject of schools in Italy be referred to the Bishops, but this was also voted down.

The subject of missions in Japan was then taken up, and $18,100 was recommended for actual appropriation, including $5,000 for building a church at Yokohama. A contingent appropriation of $6,900 was also recommended for building chapels, &c., at Yedde and other places. Bishop Peck explained that land could be purchased now at Japan at a much cheaper rate than in a few years to come, and there would never be a better opportunity for the extension of the Church in that country. The contingent appropriation of course depended on the money coming into the treasury. Dr. Hitchcock asked if it were necessary to appropriate the $5,000 for the church. Dr. Dashiell replied that Bishop Harris had expressed a strong desire that the whole appropriation of $25,000 was, therefore, granted.

The subject of domestic missions was next taken up, and the sum of $150 was appropriated to the Welsh Mission of the Northern New-York Conference.

Dr. Cooke, of France, was then introduced and made an address in behalf of the Methodist Church and the work of evangelization in Roman Catholic and infidel France. He asked for $5,000, to be applied to the aid of the M. E. Church in France. If the crisis prevented the money from being given at the present time, it might be sent at a future period. He urged that Protestantism should fight Catholicism in its stronghold, and France was one of those strongholds. The application was referred.

In answer to Dr. Trimble, the Secretary said the appropriation for foreign work already amounted to $341,784 70, to which $42,500, in gold, was to be added for Canton, Mexico, and Intro-Africa, making a total of nearly $400,000, in currency, being $18,000 over last year.

The domestic missions were again taken up, and excited considerable discussion. For the Scandinavian missions in the United States the following appropriations were made: Central Illinois Conference, $3,000, including $400 for the Lake Superior district; Erie, $200 for old work and $200 for new work; Minnesota, (Swedish,) $2,750; Minnesota, (Norwegian,) $2,750; New-York, (Swedish,) $3,000, including $600 contingent on the establishment of a mission church at Harlem, and New-York East, (Swedish,) $1,000. During the discussion of the appropriation of $3,000 for the Norwegian Mission in the New-York East Conference, an adjournment was moved and carried until this morning at 9 o'clock.

UNKNOWN OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The Commissioners for the laying out of Riverside Park, awarded $2,750 to "unknown owners," for some of the property taken. Mr. Fernando Wood subsequently appeared as the "unknown owner" and took the amount. Mr. Michael H. Cashman now comes into court claiming that he is the genuine "unknown owner," and asks an order directing that Mr. Wood pay the money into court. Judge Barrett denied the motion, and remitted Mr. Cashman to his remedy by a suit at law.

WATER SUPPLY FOR EAST NEW-YORK.

A delegation from the Brooklyn fire insurance companies waited on the Board of City Works yesterday, to ask that the water-main on Atlantic avenue be extended about a mile through the suburban town of East New-York. The delegation represented that there was no means of putting out a fire in East New-York, owing to the lack of a continuous supply of water. In discussing the question the commissioners took the position that it was hardly fair to ask the people of Brooklyn to supply East New-York with water, when the inhabitants of the latter town refused to bear any portion of the expense attendant on the building of the water-works. They believed that a good many of the property-owners in East New-York voted against annexation because they were told they would be supplied with water from Brooklyn without paying for it. Mr. Baker, President of the Mechanics Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, said they were willing to pay for the laying of the mains; that the water would only be used for fire purposes, and that they would pay for what was used. After some further discussion Commissioner Fowler moved that the permission asked for by the Fire Insurance Companies of Brooklyn be granted on condition that the fire hydrants be attached to the main and the companies be taxed equitably for the use of the water the same as the property owners in a corresponding section of the city. The motion was referred to the Water Purveyor for report, after which the delegation withdrew.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

An examination, under the new rule, for offices in the civil service of the Government was held at No. 805 Broadway, yesterday. The offices competed for were $1,200 clerkships in the Treasury, Interior, and Post Office Departments at Washington. The rule under which the examination was held is that which went into operation on Aug. 5 of this year, and which divides the States and Territories into five districts, in either of which examinations may be conducted. Seventy-five applicants received permission to present themselves for examination, but only fifty appeared, of this number seven were women. The first district for civil service examination comprises the State of New-York and New-England. Most of the candidates were residents of this district, but as the rule did not exclude natives of other States from attending, several persons from Washington and other places were present.

The applicants were examined in eleven subjects, as follows:

1. Letter and brief—The send date is required to write a letter, of about one foolscap page in length, on a given subject, and to fold and brief it. 2d. Addition—Two exercises in simple addition. 3d. Notation and numeration of whole numbers and decimals: eight exercises. 4th. Fractions—Eight exercises in the addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and mutual conversion of common and decimal fractions. 5th. Arithmetic—Six miscellaneous examples involving common and decimal fractions, percentage, discount, and simple interest. 6th. Book-keeping—A very few elementary questions, and an exercise in journalizing. 7th. Accounts—The statement of a simple account from items given. 8th. Orthography—About twenty examples of false orthography for correction. 9th. Syntax—Ten or twelve examples of false syntax for correction. 10th. Transcribing from a rough draft: a fair and legible copy of a rough draft of a letter is required. 11th. History, geography, and government of the United States; five general questions upon each.

The examination was conducted by Edward O. Graves, Chief Examiner; Gen. Thomas Hillhouse, Col. Silas W. Burt, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and Mr. Charles Lyman. The candidates were very generally gentlemen of good appearance and fair attainments. The examination was continued until a late hour in the afternoon, each candidate being required to give written answers to a series of questions, and to note the time which had been consumed in completing his papers. The revision of papers to which successful applicants will be made for some days. Under the old rule, all examinations of this sort were held in Washington. The new regulation is made for the purpose of bringing the places of examination nearer the residences of the candidates, and in this way saving them expense and loss of time.

The examination in the Third District will be held on Dec. 9, in Cincinnati, and for the Fourth District on the same date in St. Louis.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The suit of Gazaway B. Lamar against Charles A. Dana was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Nathaniel Shipman. In resuming his argument for the defense, District Attorney Bliss said that the President's power, as Commander in Chief of the Army, independent of any particular law, gave him full authority to order the arrest of Mr. Lamar. Mr. Bliss here cited several cases to show that the laws of peace and war could not exist together. The Commander in Chief, he said, was the best judge of arrest and imprisonment when it became a necessity as a matter of military precaution.

Judge Shipman asked if it was not stated in the authorities that the Commander in Chief cannot use martial law for the purpose of oppression? The District Attorney answered: If no good faith is observed. It was for the plaintiff to show that the Commander in Chief did not act in good faith.

Judge Shipman said, "Suppose that the jury should find that this arrest was an act of oppression in its character, and without reasonable cause, would the order of the President, in absence of the statutes, justify the act of Mr. Dana?" The District Attorney supposed that it would.

Mr. Bliss said he had another witness to produce in the person of Col. N. P. Wood, who would testify that Mr. Lamar was put into the Old Capitol Prison by Mr. Stanton's order. The evidence of Col. Wood was objected to by Mr. McFarland on the ground that its admission would be contrary to the rules of practice. Mr. Bliss contended that it was newly-discovered evidence. After some discussion, the evidence was excluded by the court. Mr. Bliss said that it had no relation whatever to the case. Mr. McFarland then began his closing argument for the plaintiff, occupying a long time in defining martial case of his client. At the conclusion of Mr. McFarland's address, the court adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day, when Judge Nathaniel Shipman will charge the jury.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, the case of the Government against a United States claim agent named Gustave Hubner to recover money got by him on false bounty claims was decided in a verdict for the Government for $1,300.

THE TRIBUNE INDICTMENTS.

Messrs. Clinton and Runkel, counsel for Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New-York *Tribune*, appeared before Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and asked for an order directing that the indictment recently found in Kings County against Mr. Reid, for an alleged libel published in the *Tribune* against Judge McCue and Mr. Chauncey, be removed to this County for trial. The order was granted without opposition, it being made a matter of right by statute that the party indicted for the publication of a libel shall have his trial in the county where the publication took place, on giving bonds to the parties procuring the indictment in another county to pay their expenses of transportation to the county where the trial takes place.

HON. JAMES W. BOOTH TO BE SERENADED.

The Republicans of the Fifth Senatorial District meet this evening, at the head-quarters of the Seventh Assembly District Association, No. 12 University place, for the purpose of proceeding to the residence of Hon. James W. Booth, Bedford street, for the purpose of serenading him in honor of his election to the State Senate. An excellent band of music has been engaged, and the affair promises to be most successful. Very many gentlemen, political friends of Mr. Booth, have signified their intention of taking this occasion to tender him their congratulations upon his entrance into political office under such flattering circumstances.

WILLIAM PAGE'S LECTURE.

Mr. Page, the eminent artist, will lecture tonight, at Steinway Hall, on "Shakespeare and the Mask," a subject on which he is peculiarly qualified to speak as a Shakespearean scholar, and a great portrait painter. The Kesselstadt mask, which was for some time in the British Museum under the charge of Prof. Owen, received the recognition of many leading English scholars, but was denied and rejected by the nation at large speaking through the voices of its accustomed organs. Mr. Page obtained careful photographs of this mask, and out of them built up a plaster of Paris mask two and a half times the size of life. This he will exhibit to-night on the platform; also, careful drawings of the Chandos portrait, the Droeshout etching, and the Stratford bust.

He will show, in all probability, also, his sketch for a colossal statue of Shakespeare, which he desires to model. The leading Shakespearean scholars of the City will be present, and a delegation of five gentlemen from the Shakespeare Club of Philadelphia. Some eminent Bostonians, also, will attend the lecture, the prospect of which has excited considerable attention.

INTERESTING TO BILLIARD-PLAYERS.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford denied a motion for an injunction in an important suit, in which Levi Decker was complainant and Albert Garnier, Dion, and other billiard-players were defendants. Decker, who is a billiard-table manufacturer, sought to have the players enjoined from using the patent wire cushion of Mathew Delaney, which is the form of cushion in the tables used by them. The application for the injunction was very strenuously pressed, the hearing having consumed several days, but Judge Blatchford decided not to grant the motion, thus affording relief to the players and a large class of the proprietors of saloons throughout the City where the Delaney cushion is used.

THE BOILER EXPERIMENTS AT SANDY HOOK.

The boiler experiments at Sandy Hook, yesterday, resulted in nothing beyond a visit by a portion of the committee and the arrangement of some matters of detail. The members of the commission present were: Mr. Copeland, Mr. Robinson, and Capt. Low. It is stated that if either the President of the commission, Gen. D. D. Smith, of Washington, or Mr. W. Holmes, of Ohio, is in attendance today, the experiments will be renewed.

BOWE COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

John L. Bowe, keeper of the Commercial Hotel, Jersey City, whom Pinkerton's detectives attempted to arrest on a requisition from Gov. Dix, and, after a struggle, were in turn arrested themselves on a charge of kidnapping, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, on a bench-warrant. Bowe was committed to the Tombs, ostensibly to answer a charge of burglary committed in New-York, but in reality, it is said, to be held as a witness in a conspiracy case. A motion will be made to-day to admit him to bail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The American Institute Fair closes to-morrow night.

The preparations for raising the sunken ferry-boat Delaware are still progressing.

The Cunard steam-ship Java, which left Liverpool on Nov. 1 and Queenstown on Nov. 2, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those already at hand.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course of Saturday night lectures for the people will be delivered in the great hall to-morrow at 8 P. M., by Dr. Dio Lewis, on the subject, "Our Eyes and Ears."

Bill Clarke, a noted pugilist, now a keeper of a public-house in Amity street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Tully, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Clarke has before been arrested several times.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of City Works set 500 men to work on street repairing yesterday.

Frank Slater was held for trial in $1,500 bail yesterday on a charge of taking the steam yacht B. E. Mallory to Elizabethport, N. J., after it had been seized by a United States Marshal.

Sheriff Williams, against whom an indictment for malfeasance in office was found some time ago, appeared in court yesterday with his counsel, Mr. H. F. Tracy, and demanded a speedy trial. The case was set down for Thursday next, on condition that the District Attorney may change the day if he is not ready.

Gen. Tracy, on behalf of the Prospect Park Commissioners, moved before Judge Gilbert in the Supreme Court yesterday, that the assessments made by them be confirmed by the Supreme Court. The motion was opposed by Judge Lott, Gen. Crooke, and others. Judge Gilbert called for all the papers and reserved his decision.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A couple of old offenders, at present confined in the County Jail at White Plains on a charge of burglary, attempted to effect their escape on Wednesday night by the removal of some brick of a wall adjacent to a ventilator. Their movements were discovered in time. They were removed to fresh quarters and placed in irons.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Paterson coal-dealers have reduced the price of coal fifty cents per ton.

Membranous croup of a virulent and generally fatal character is epidemic in Paterson.

The Aldermanic Fire and Water Committee, of Patterson, have agreed upon a new plan of fire districts.

The Paterson Aldermanic Committee appointed to devise measures for the relief of the unemployed will report Monday night.

The total number of vessels which arrived in Camden during the past month was 252, as follows: Ships, 2; barks, 4; brigs, 3; steam-barges, 4; schooners, 88; sloops, 38; canal-boats, 194.

President Grant has signified his acceptance of an invitation to attend the Newark Industrial Exhibition, and unless some unforeseen circumstance prevents, will be present on Saturday next.

THE HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BOULEVARD.

Within the past ten years the Jersey City debt has increased from a comparatively trifling amount to a bonded debt of $13,000,000 and a large floating debt—the details of which are withheld from the public—besides its portion of the State and county debt, on a property valuation of $61,000,000. The latest attack on the public purse was the revival of the old Boulevard job, which was defeated by a popular vote in 1870, with a majority amounting to ninety per cent. of all the votes cast. This job was lobbied through the Legislature at its last session. The work on the avenue had scarcely commenced when the Commissioners found it necessary to raise money as provided for by the act which created them. They made a requisition on the Director of the Board of Freeholders for $100,000 for preliminary expenses, and then a writ of certiorari was obtained by some of the tax-payers to restrain the Director from issuing the bonds. He having ordered $2,000,000 or bonds, as called for in the act, several attempts were made to raise money on certific tes of indebtedness, but each was met by a new writ, and the whole number were made returnable yesterday. The argument was opened by Attorney Gen eral Offerdonk, counsel for the people. The act provided for an avenue thirteen and five-eighths miles in length, which may be made 100 or 150 feet wide, and the manner in which the road was to be paid for admits of a serious change at the will of the Commissioners. One section provides that the cost of construction is to be raised by general tax on the county, and another that lands for 2,000